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Mubarak sends condolences to King

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received Monday a cable of condolences from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on the death of the late Prime Minister Sharif Hussein Ibn Nasser. President Mubarak said in his cable that he had received with deep sorrow the news of the death of Sharif Hussein after an eventful life in the service of his country and people. President Mubarak expressed in the cable, in his own name and on behalf of the Egyptian people, sincerest condolences and sympathy on the death of Sharif Hussein. King Hussein sent a cable of thanks to President Mubarak for his condolences. The King said in his cable that he thanks President Mubarak for his condolences and noble feelings on the death of Sharif Hussein.

Argentine warship sunk

BUENOS AIRES (R) — The Argentine military high command said Monday its cruiser General Belgrano, Argentina's second biggest warship, was presumed sunk after being torpedoed by a British submarine in the South Atlantic Sunday. The high command said earlier the 13,645-tonne ship had been hit by one torpedo outside the 200-mile blockade zone which Britain imposed around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands last Friday. In a later communique it said: "The joint chiefs of staff communicate that as a result of the attack suffered by the cruiser General Belgrano...it is presumed to have sunk."

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Customs intercept gold haul

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Finance and Customs officials said that Al Durrah customs post employees confiscated 2,000 ounces of gold Monday. They added that this quantity of gold was being smuggled into Jordan in a taxi. The gold was valued at JD 296,000.

King Hassan to visit U.S.

RABAT (R) — King Hassan of Morocco will make an official visit to the United States from May 18 to 20 for talks with President Reagan and other U.S. leaders, the royal palace announced Monday. The Moroccan monarch last visited the United States in November 1978. His official visit follows a rapprochement between the two countries in the past eight months, especially in the military field.

Prices go up in Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — The Israeli finance ministry Monday announced 10 to 25 per cent price rises on most basic food items and services. A spokesman said the increases were necessary to head off the need for the government to raise its subsidies on basic foodstuffs and services. The list of affected items includes bread, margarine, cooking oil, dairy products and public transport. The spokesman also said the rises were part of the government's campaign against inflation, now running at just over 100 per cent annually.

WHO opens annual session

GENEVA (R) — The World Health Organisation (WHO) opened its annual session Monday with delegates expected to come under pressure to regulate drug sales in the Third World. The WHO assembly, attended by about 1,000 delegates including over 80 health ministers, last year adopted a code banning aggressive sales campaigns for baby food in developing countries.

Leaks force French reactor to close down

PARIS (R) — France has stopped indefinitely its most advanced nuclear research reactor after reports of leaking sodium, officials said Monday. They said however that neither individuals nor the environment were endangered by the leaks at the Marcoule nuclear centre in southern France last Thursday and Friday. The small 250-megawatt reactor went into operation in 1973. It is a prototype for the advanced Super Phenix reactors being developed by France. The controversial reactors produce a by-product of plutonium which can be used to fuel atomic reactors or in weapons. The first full-scale Super Phenix reactor, at Creys-Malville near Lyons, is due to go into service in late 1983. The sources said there was no question of shutting down the 1,200-megawatt reactor by letting its atomic core cool but all other operations, such as electricity production, were stopped and an investigation was under way.

Prague expels Portuguese diplomats

VIENNA (R) — Czechoslovakia Monday expelled the Portuguese ambassador to Prague and an embassy counsellor in retaliation for Lisbon's expulsion of its ambassador and a third secretary, the official Cetecka news agency reported. Cetecka said the reason for the expulsion of the Portuguese was "activity incompatible with the status of diplomatic representatives." It added that Lisbon's expulsion of Czechoslovak Ambassador Jan Janik, the highest-ranking East European diplomat expelled since Portugal established diplomatic relations with the Soviet bloc in 1974, was an "unprecedented and unsubstantiated step in glaring contravention of the generally recognised standards of international law." Portugal ordered the two diplomats to leave within five days after accusing them of interfering in the country's internal affairs.

Israelis seal off Palestinian homes

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli occupation forces have sealed the homes of two West Bank Palestinian teenagers who planted a mine which injured an Israeli soldier, a military spokesman said Monday.

He said troops Sunday night sealed with cement the family houses of Mohammad Abdul Azz Sabarin and Ismail Kurd Hamama, both 17, in the village of Honsan near Bethlehem.

Military sources said the families of the two youths were ordered to remove their belongings and evacuate the buildings and were standing outside their homes in the early morning hours as the soldiers sealed all entrances.

The spokesman said the two teenagers had confessed to planting an anti-personnel mine near their village two weeks ago. Military sources said an Israeli soldier lost a leg when he hit the device.

Palestinians in the occupied territories have sharply criticised previous cases in which the Israelis carried out house closures and demolitions and said such collective punishments provoked more violence.

The latest punitive measures came amid continued Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank. An Israeli civilian, believed to be a Jewish settler, Sunday shot and seriously injured a 14-year-old Palestinian girl after his car was stoned in the Al Aroub refugee camp near Hebron.

Military and police spokesmen refused to say whether the identity of the Israeli involved in the shooting was known or whether an arrest warrant had been issued.

The incident again fuelled a controversy over the arming of Jewish settlers in Israeli-occupied regions. Many of the Israelis who have set up homes in territories seized in 1967 travel in the area armed with weapons issued by the army.

The military sources said the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv train came under a hail of stones Monday morning as it passed by the village of Batir. An army patrol was pelted with stones in Ramallah where youths also blocked roads with burning tyres.

Begin vows never to return Arab lands

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin spoke Monday of eventually extending Israeli sovereignty over occupied Arab land and said his government would never again uproot Jewish settlements in the occupied territories.

In a policy statement to the Knesset (parliament), he also told Egypt that any violation of the Camp David treaty would lead to swift Israeli retaliation.

It was Mr. Begin's first major speech since Israel completed its withdrawal from Sinai last month and handed the peninsula back to Egypt.

Mr. Begin, facing serious Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, firmly reiterated that Israel would not give up control of the territories.

"When the time comes for the application of our national sovereignty over Judea, Samaria (Israeli names for the occupied West Bank) and the Gaza district, we shall continue to maintain full autonomy for the Arab inhabitants, as was agreed at Camp David," he said.

Under the Camp David accords, Egypt, Israel and the United States are pledged to negotiate a system of self-rule for the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Israel has previously said that after a five-year interim period it will claim sovereignty over the areas. Monday, Mr. Begin used the term "application of sovereignty."

The "autonomy" negotiations have so far failed to make progress and Egypt and Israel remain deeply divided on the powers to be given to the Palestinians.

Tindemans reports new elements for EEC initiative

BRUSSELS (R) — Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans returned here Monday from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and said he was convinced that the Arab World wanted Europe to play a role in negotiating a Middle East peace settlement.

He said he had been welcomed in the Middle East as an emissary of the European Economic Community (EEC), but he made clear that at the moment there was no new EEC initiative to put forward.

Mr. Tindemans visited Kuwait and Saudi Arabia in his capacity of president of the EEC's Council of Ministers. He is due to visit Egypt later this week and Israel later this month.

At a press conference Mr. Tindemans said government leaders he had spoken to during his visit had made clear that they would welcome new proposals for discussion.

Mr. Tindemans referred to what he described as a new doctrine on

Jordan, Turkey sign banking memo

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at his office on Monday Turkish Central Bank Governor Osman Sukral and his delegation.

During the meeting, they discussed economic and trade relations between the two countries and reviewed the economic cooperation agreements in this connection. They also discussed the possibility of building new cooperation based on raising the averages of trade and economic exchange as well as cooperation in the field of setting up joint investment projects.

The meeting was attended by Central Bank of Jordan Governor Mohammad Sa'id Al Nabulsi and Turkish Ambassador in Amman Rashad Arem.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran also received in his office the Turkish guest and his delegation along with Dr. Nabulsi and Mr. Arem.

Later in the day, the Jordanian and Turkish banks signed a memorandum of understanding on financial and banking cooperation. Dr. Nabulsi signed the memorandum for the Jordanian side, and Mr. Sukral signed for the Turkish side.

The memorandum stipulates the termination of the payments agreement concluded between the two countries in 1978 and the return to transferable currency as a basis for settling trade payments between the two countries as of May 10.

The signing of the memorandum is part of economic and trade cooperation protocol concluded between the two countries.

Iraq awaits Red Cross to bury Iranian bodies

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq reported Monday that Iranian corpses littered the battlefield following Iran's latest Gulf war offensive launched last Friday, but reported no fresh fighting overnight or Monday morning.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted Baghdad press reports as saying thousands of Iranian bodies were scattered across a battlefield near Susangard in Iran's southwestern oil-producing province of Khuzestan.

In some places up to 37 corpses were counted over every 20 square metres, the reports said.

They quoted an Iraqi officer as saying his troops were waiting for Red Cross missions to arrive to handle burials.

The reports quoted by INA said Iraqi forces had repulsed two Iranian attacks in the Susangard region.

Correspondents of the Baghdad daily Al Thawra quoted the commander of Iraq's Fourth Army, stationed further north, as saying his troops remained well-entrenched after fighting off five Iranian assaults near the town of Shush.

Iraq has already said it believes the Iranian moves near Shush were a diversion to take pressure off Iranian forces further south.

The latest INA despatch did not say what was happening on the West Bank of the Karun River, where the Iranians established a bridgehead last Friday. Earlier Iraqi reports predicted imminent victory in this sector.

An Iraqi military spokesman Monday denied what he said were Iranian claims of having shot down 12 Iraqi planes in the latest offensive. He said Iraq had lost only one plane, INA reported.

In a later communique, Iraq said that it has tightened its encirclement on the Iranian forces in Al Tahiri-Jisr Haloub area in Ahwaseh sector and that the position of the Iranian forces there is desperate.

The communique said the Iraqi forces dealt heavy blows to the Iranian forces in the area and inflicted on them heavy casualties and material losses.

"These forces remain in a state of desperate encirclement and they have no alternative other than death or surrender," the communique said.

The communique put Iranian casualties in this sector at 2,407 men killed in addition to a large number of wounded. The communique put Iranian total casualties in the last 24 hours of combat in the various sectors at 4,236 men killed.

The Iraqis were retreating in disorder, leaving thousands of dead and wounded behind them, but new units were arriving to take their place, INA said.

In a separate report, INA said a military spokesman challenged Iranian reports that the advance force had reached the main road between the provincial capital, Ahvaz, and the southern port of Khorramshahr.

New Iranian POWs transferred to Basra

BASRA (Petra) — A new group of Iranian soldiers captured by the Iraqi forces during the recent battles in the southern sector of the battlefield were taken to Basra Monday.

In a dispatch from Basra, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said that the group included many children, aged between 14 and 16 years. It added that Iraqi authorities immediately took the wounded prisoners to hospital for treatment in preparation for taking them to Baghdad.

A number of prisoners told the agency correspondent in Basra that surrender has saved them from sure death. Some prisoners said that Iraqi forces attacked them fiercely from all sides, capturing some of them and killing many others.

Argentine warship torpedoed

Galtieri rejects peace proposals

LONDON (R) — Argentina rejected new U.S. peace proposals Monday after Britain's war fleet torpedoed an Argentine cruiser and sank a patrol boat off the Falklands.

The ruling military junta in Buenos Aires said the plan was unsatisfactory and that the attack on the cruiser, its second largest warship, worsened the crisis.

British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, in the United States for talks with American and U.N. leaders, stressed that his government was determined to succeed militarily if negotiations failed.

The conflict has sharpened rapidly since the weekend when Britain launched air raids against military targets on its South Atlantic colony which Argentina seized last month.

Britain announced its naval attacks together with the disclosure that it has requisitioned the luxury liner Queen Elizabeth 2 to carry 3,000 extra troops to the Falklands.

It said the Argentine cruiser, the 13,600-tonne General Belgrano, was torpedoed by a submarine Sunday just outside the 200-mile war zone Britain has declared round the islands.

Argentina said it had sent vessels to help the warship, a U.S.-built veteran of Pearl Harbour with 1,200 men aboard. It was reported still afloat.

The patrol boat was sunk Monday morning and another with it was damaged by helicopters from the naval fleet Britain has sent to relieve the islands, the London defence ministry said.

There was no word of casualties in either incident.

Although the General Belgrano was not in the war zone, the British said it was attacked because it was a threat to their armada of aircraft carriers, destroyers and submarines.

Renewed U.S. proposals to halt the conflict were relayed to Argentina by Peru.

A spokesman for President Leopoldo Galtieri said after they were rejected that they were similar to those turned down at the end of last month.

He added: "A new aggression is added to this situation through the attack launched on the cruiser Belgrano."

Unofficially reported versions of the earlier U.S. proposals said they were based on a withdrawal from the Falklands of the 10,000 Argentine garrison in return for the removal of the British fleet.

The junta said Argentine claims to sovereignty over the Falklands, which have been British for 150 years, could not be negotiated.

The issue was not "just a little argument down in the South Atlantic," he said. "We are talking about the right of democracies, the right of people to choose the kind of life they want for themselves."

Soviets rap U.K., U.S.

MOSCOW (R) — Moscow criticised Britain and the United States over the Falklands crisis again Sunday, saying restoration of British rule was unacceptable.

The official Soviet news agency TASS accused Washington of deliberately presenting a tough peace plan to Argentina to justify backing Britain.

Radio Moscow said the conflict was becoming more and more dangerous and the British and U.S. actions were a serious threat to world peace and security.

Reagan ponders Brezhnev summit

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan is receptive to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's call for a summit meeting in October but has not made a final decision, a White House spokesman said Monday.

Asked about published reports that the president had decided to agree to Mr. Brezhnev's proposal, Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes replied: "A summit in October, yes."

But Mr. Speakes added it was too early to say if the administration would accept the specific proposal Mr. Brezhnev made on April 17 for a full-scale summit in a neutral third country such as Finland or Switzerland.

He also said any such meeting, which would be the first between the two leaders, would have to conform to Mr. Reagan's previously outlined conditions that a summit be "well prepared in advance and hold reasonable prospects for possible results."

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Reagan was still eager to confer with Mr. Brezhnev in New York this June at the United Nations special session on nuclear arms control.

Austrian interior minister arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Austrian Interior Minister Eric Lanc arrived in Amman Monday for a six-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, Mr. Lanc will discuss with Jordanian officials ways of strengthening cooperation between Jordan and Austria.

Mr. Lanc was met at the airport by Interior Minister Ahmad Obaidat, the Public Security director, the Civil Defence director and the Austrian ambassador in Amman.

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Tehran claims dealing 'heavy blow' to Mujahedeen

LONDON (R) — Iranian security forces killed or arrested more than 30 leading members of the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq organisation in raids on their hideouts in Tehran Monday, Tehran Radio said.

The radio described the raids as a heavy blow to the Mujahedeen guerrillas.

It said more than 11 guerrilla bases had been destroyed and security forces had seized documents which would help them track down other guerrillas.

It named what it said were ten top members of the Mujahedeen killed in the operation. At least two of them, Fazlollah Tadayun and Hamid Khadami were the organisation's candidates for the Majlis (parliament) elections two years ago. Three women were among those killed.

A spokesman for the Mujahedeen in Paris told Reuters by telephone the hideouts had been captured after an eight-hour gunbattle. He said many revolutionary guards had been killed.

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NATIONAL

The dynamics of change and development in Jordan *Part II*

By Dr. Kamel S. Abu Jaber

Following is the second part of an article the writer presented to the Conference of the Contemporary Mediterranean World, which was held at the Rockefeller Foundation Conference Centre in Bellagio, Italy recently. The first part appeared in Monday's Jordan Times.

Changing relationships

Our discussion of the changing relationships will focus on three levels:

The national level with the state acting like an orchestrating coordinator of change.

The changing relationships between groups, the old and the new, the variety of tensions that developed and the compromises and adjustments that have taken place.

The discussion will focus on the structure and relationships within the family itself as a basic unit in the social order and the variety of changes and adjustment it has undergone.

Once, the state was a mere policeman regulating socio-political traffic with hardly any interference in its citizens' affairs. It used to inspire awe and fear with the popular saying, "...the sultan is he who is far from the sultan" expressing people's desire to stay away from it. The "welfare state" is now a reality of life in Jordan. Reasons for this are varied not least among them being the desire to maintain social order in a region and a century whose style has been a very active state; in fact, an all-encompassing state, its activities leaving little room for privacy or private initiative, partly in response to popular demand and partly to outbid rival political movements within Jordan or in the region. The state is omnipresent in health, education, welfare, the mass media and the economy.

A sense of belonging, rather loyalty to the state, which is essential in the process of nation-building does not come automatically especially in a country like Jordan. The government had to work for it. This is especially vital in Jordan, beset as it is by internal frictions, tribal, familial, Jordanian-Palestinian rivalries. In addition to the general tension accompanying socio-economic development. Blessed with longevity, continuity of leadership; a leadership that is also pragmatic and moderate. Jordan's national development has been rather smooth and evolutionary. In contrast with some of the neighbouring countries, Jordan's experience has been rather peaceful with less social dislocation and political discomfort. Its style also can be characterised by a paternalistic approach in the political field. King Abdullah 1921-1951 and King Hussein from 1952 to the present, spoke frequently of the "Jordanian family" with the leader as its head. The concept

was honed to fine proportions to oil the joints of development and to smooth over the rough edges and dislocations that exist in an essentially uncertain and fragmented society.

Under its direction, help and guidance, the state encouraged the development and the rise of new groups and associations. Initially not intended to replace the old groups, eventually and by force of circumstances these new groups and associations are replacing the old groups. Modern social security regulations replace family and clan as a source of personal and economic security. On April 6, 1977 King Hussein addressed a letter to the prime minister and the cabinet asking them to begin laying down the ground work for the enactment of a comprehensive social security law which has been enacted since then. In his letter the King wanted the law "...guaranteeing the individual worker

"In contrast with some of the neighbouring countries, Jordan's experience has been rather peaceful with less social dislocation and political discomfort. Its style also can be characterised by a paternalistic approach in the political field. King Abdullah, from 1921-1951, and King Hussein, from 1952 until the present day, spoke frequently of the "Jordanian family" with the leader at its head. The concept was honed to fine proportions to oil the joints of development and to smooth over the rough edges and dislocations that exist in an essentially uncertain and fragmented society."

and the good citizen comfort and peace of mind in case of illness, old age, and his family a decent living." The extended family, the tribe and the village elders as a form of social organisation and security are being replaced by bureaucrats, professional associations and modern business and interest groups. Lawyers, doctors, engineers, pharmacists, business groups, chambers of commerce and industry, the labour and trade unions and associations, teachers and intelligentsia leagues have arisen to demand the loyalty of the individual. Surely it is recognised that belonging and loyalty to these and similar groups are on more rational bases than the earlier loyalty to family clan or tribe which used to come about automatically.

Thus far the two types of organisation, the old and the new, coexist side by side. Depending on the circumstances and proximity

or distance from urban life and organisation, the old groups are steadily, however, losing ground. In fact a Jordanian now almost apologetically admits belonging to some clan or tribe. It is a recognised fact that urbanisation and industrialisation tend to weaken family relationships and to change their previous configurations. "As industry begins to hire and classify workers on a skill basis, and as the social aspect diminishes in agriculture, clan and family organisation become less important as units of production..." The new system of grouping and sense of belonging is slowly replacing the old. The new group's greatest advantage is that it can be defended as a more rational form of organisation. Also, that loyalty to it is not automatic but pragmatic with service rendered on a mutual basis to both the individual and the group.

Within the family, great changes have also taken place. Ref-

erence has already been made to the weakening and in many cases the disappearance of tribal and familial ties. In fact, tribal and extended-family ties are invoked on only very rare occasions with the mass of people still at the stage of wondering whether they should take them seriously or not. Notwithstanding nostalgia, in fact the cellular family is becoming the focus of individual attention. Under the impact of education and modern economy, the larger unit is no longer tenable nor desirable. More and more, individuals are thinking in terms of wife and children, not even of father and mother. Otherwise why is there need in Jordan or elsewhere in the region for old peoples homes? The family now is "...more egalitarian and more democratic..." although respect for the elders is still invoked as a cherished value.

Even the mechanics of life

within this cellular family are changing in response to the demands of modern life. The cellular family is small, moveable or easier to move and manipulate; its activities and future are mutually discussed only within its confines and planned accordingly. It has to exist independently of the extended group. The father, and now increasingly the mother or some of the children have to hold a regular job with regular income. The children are raised with the idea that each is an individual unit having to get educated so as to compete for better opportunities. No longer can an individual depend or even hope to depend on others to live.

The cellular family is now in the process of becoming supreme, a trend which is essentially not found unwelcome by most, and considered "modern" or good by many.

The prestige of the extended family in this situation takes secondary position. Holding individual urban jobs rather than the previous communal work and living, the very pace of life has changed for the family. The rhythm is shorter, perhaps more rational, certainly more uncertain, with the individual standing, as in other modern societies, almost alone, to face the vicissitudes of life. The individual cannot, as in earlier times, depend on others. Now he has to work for himself and not others. His achievements or failures are individual and so is his prestige and standing in the community.

The interaction among groups, within groups, and also within the state as a whole, is not as tense or as complicated as many outsiders would imagine. Surely however, there is a search for smoother transition to make the potentiality an actuality; a search that the new system of authority is now seeking.

Changing tastes and manners

It is difficult to ascertain which first, was it tastes and manners, or was it the value system and values? Surely the two are so intertwined that they are difficult to separate. Yet the distinction here is important for clarity and simplicity. Values change according to new situations, styles of living, circumstances and also in response to newly acquired knowledge. Or is it vice versa? It is a process in which values change as residence, occupation and style of life change.

Now that the rhythm of life is no longer seasonal, depending on the nature or the whim of the landlord, one gears his life to suit his new economic situation. In urban surroundings with its new distribution system, the problem of food itself is no longer seasonal. One can think of shorter, more manageable and perhaps more rational periods of time for food shortage and consumption. Three or four decades ago, the average Jordanian household kept most of its *mooneh*, (food provisions non perishables) stored for the entire year. Most of the time only fresh meat, fruit, or vegetables were bought regularly. Today very few, indeed rare families care to do so, partly for economic reasons, but more importantly perhaps, because of the availability of such provisions due to modern techniques and also due to storage problems. The supermarket, or the grocery store is right around the corner and with the new division of labour, one does not have to spend an unduly long time preparing for storage of large quantities of provisions for the family's needs. It makes it easier now that the pattern of income is of shorter more manageable spans of one month and in some cases, one week periods.

As taste becomes more developed and varied and the appetite appreciates more, one is no longer

satisfied with the previously few stored staple items. Nor is one satisfied to spend his time, as was previously customary preparing them. All of a sudden, one has time for leisure, however meager the income, and this tends to generate new demands and needs. With the wheel becoming part of life, picnics become a respected way of spending leisure time. Vacations too eventually become a necessary way to spend spare time.

The change in food, and how one spends his leisure time is accompanied by change in dress. Western clothes slowly but surely, have replaced traditional garb. Whereas previously a woman or a man owned few items of clothing patterned after the time-honoured traditional patterns, now a person's wardrobe, especially in the major cities and towns, will include several items. Changes in food and clothing were soon followed or rather accompanied by changes in the field of entertainment. Entertainment became a necessity for better quality living, so much so that in the same household one may find several types of music ranging from the very traditional to the classical and semi-classical music of the West today.

There now exists more variety not only in what one wants but also in its supply. The more Jordan's society gets exposed to modernity, the more complicated and sophisticated its pattern of life becomes. Jordan's exposure to modernity through the mass media adds a certain degree of frenzy to the intensity of doing what the average Jordanian thinks to be the right things. First, consumption, later conspicuous consumption among the middle and upper middle classes becomes the pattern of the day. Capitalist in orientation and taste, people's demands for keeping-up with their neighbours, bettering their still, becomes the new pattern of life. The changes inherent in this type of largely unproductive society are indeed great. The conformity in demand for goods and services is one of the distinguishing traits of contemporary Jordanian society. Changing tastes, like the changing values themselves are becoming more materialistic with, often, the goods or service demanded not so much for their intrinsic value as for their conspicuous display for others to see. This, in stark contrast to the traditional pattern of consumption and expenditure and attesting to the new-found relaxation and perhaps security of the modern era.

With changing life styles, relationships, tastes and manners, values, once cherished, are now changing or have changed altogether. The change, as stated elsewhere in this paper was initially induced by the state. Now it has generated its own seemingly irreversible momentum. While some attempts have been made by scholars, decision-makers and planners, by and large the change in the value system have come about without pre-planning and forethought. Health, education, welfare, modern facilities, amenities, highways even have been thought-out and planned. Yet little thought was given by planners and decision-makers as to what new values should replace the old. While the state attempts to instill new values; values like the worth and merit of women and manual labour, respect for space and time, these came piecemeal and there was no comprehensive plan as to what was really desired. Nor does it seem that such a comprehensive plan is contemplated. The new values that we now see emerging came as concomitant companions to changes in related field. Modern medicine replaced folk medi-

cine; the scientific approach slowly entering transcendental, superstitious, even sorcery practices. The tea, coffee or palm-reader may still exist side by side with the modern laboratory, yet he is steadily losing ground to the logical scientific method. Materialistic middle class values, acquisitive, and to some Jordanians even capitalist values, of necessity, are slowly replacing old fatalistic attitudes. It is discovered; and education, the mass media, seminars and symposia explain, that man has something to do with his destiny. The Islamic predilection for a compromise between this world and the next makes the process of change in this direction easier. The popular Arab saying goes, "Live in this world as if you will live forever, and for the next world as if you shall die tomorrow".

Government encourages frugality, economy and saving. While its reasoning may be different

easy to turn away from religion in a society whose speech is still much interlaced with popular and religious sayings. Yet even here change is taking place. As early as 1958 Harris remarked, "...The force of religion remains strong, but the secular influences of the town are bringing into question the traditional meaning..."

The concept of shame is still very strong, especially as it relates to the females in the family. Family honour, very much related to the female members of the family, is still exceedingly important even among the educated, and the highly educated university graduates, even professors. It is not uncommon to hear a professor remarking that he had to return from Germany or America because he could not accept to have his daughter courted by boys. Yet, while the code of honour has seemingly remained rigid in this area, it has relaxed elsewhere. In

"With changing life style (in Jordan), relationships, tastes, manners and values, once cherished, are now changing or have changed altogether. The change, as stated in this paper, was initially induced by the state. Now it has generated its own seemingly irreversible momentum. While some attempts have been made by scholars, decision-makers and planners, the change in the value system have come about without pre-planning and forethought."

from that of the individual, the end result is to encourage individuals to save for investment. Housing projects encourage an already strong penchant for the acquisition of private property. Private savings for the assurance of a personal better and securer future have replaced the communal, tribal concept of security. To further this process the government encourages the institution of savings plans, retirement schemes among private enterprise firms and itself has instituted a comprehensive national security scheme. One's personal labour, savings for the future supplemented by government services, have come to replace the earlier dependence on one's family in sickness or old age. Resolution of disputes, especially in important blood cases that may lead to feuds, once almost totally left for tribal justice, is now carried out in courts. Tribal formalities have still to be observed in serious cases, but in fact, they are more or less mere formalities replaced by state justice.

Now everyone is taught to depend on his own resources and resourcefulness. Nepotism is still strong yet it is weakening each day with the emergence of a system based on merit. The expansion of education, job opportunities and a finer division of labour are speeding-up the emergence of meritocracy. You teach your children to depend on themselves while at the same time you teach them to continue their respect and care for the elderly in the family. Slowly, however, and with the emergence and supremacy of the cellular family, the elders are removed, or remove themselves a step away.

In most cases now, neither father nor married son expects to live in the same household anymore. Respect for the elderly and a certain amount of traditional values are taught to the young and not out of nostalgia but out of genuine concern for certain honoured customs and mores. Among these values is respect for religion; religiosity is paramount, for it is not

1958, Raphael Patai, writing about Jordan observed, "...The employment of women away from their homes, increased contacts between unrelated men and women with a resulting loosening of the rigid protective moves..."

Women being educated and now participating in gainful employment outside the home are accepted facts. In fact it is encouraged by the government which, since 1976, held several conferences especially to focus on this issue and to further draw more women into economic and social activities. Women's emancipation is no longer an issue in Jordan. It has already become an accepted fact with women found in factories, offices, business firms, the medical and legal professions and in almost every walk of life. Women were granted the right to vote and to be elected to Parliament as of 1974. Three women participated in the first National Consultative Council (NCC) while four were members in the second. Since 1979 one woman has been a member of the Jordanian cabinet and holds the portfolio of minister of social development.

The previous discussion portrays both the breadth and depth of social attitudes and change towards women in the last three decades. In fact, it is now becoming almost a shame for young educated females not to seek gainful employment. It should by now have been noticed that no mention was made of the veil. The reason is that it no longer exists in any significant manner at all. The walls that once existed between the female and the male society as exemplified by the veil have been disappearing rapidly.

Concluding remarks

The earlier cataloguing of the forces for change as well as the latter description of symptoms of change give a rather intense, perhaps confusing picture of a society in transition. A society in the process of becoming something else, the nature and the general con-

ditions of which are not yet very clear. In spite of the frustration and the agony caused by the proximity of the Palestine problem, and the accompanying dislocations that this has caused, and in spite of the hardships of development and change, on the individual and even the group level

the new estrangement and uncertainty is demanded. It is curious that the price does not seem to be too high even on the individual level. Perhaps the pragmatism and the humane approach of the Jordanian experiment, lacking as it does the use of force in any form, made the process more palatable.

At first it was the state, the decision-maker who realised that change or perish is a fact of life in the twentieth century. Later, the desire for change filtered even to the level of the individual and the process became self-propelling. A few remarks concerning individual response to change seem to be appropriate at this point.

The realisation that one must change must be somewhat shocking to many. After all one has lived part of his life, in the grip of comfortable and familiar traditions, circumstances and responses. True, the physical aspect of life may not have been too comfortable, yet psychologically and socially the situation was familiar, restful and perhaps even appealing. There was, after all, only one source of knowledge: The traditional. This ancestral, traditional source provided acceptable answers to most questions of life. If an answer were not found, that fact itself was explained in fatalistic terms that themselves were accepted and, in a sense, were comfortable too. One does not have to think too much, nor worry unduly under these circumstances. In the changing society of today's Jordan there are many answers; some traditionalists would say too many answers some of which are undesirable; too many sources of knowledge, right, left, centre tend to be too confusing and contradictory still.

With the emergence of the achievement-oriented society, the cellular family, cash economy and cash jobs, the individual too begins to emerge. The suddenness and the speed of change adds another dimension to the situation. Is it easy to break away from the old familiar ties? Should one move to the city? Educate his daughter? Permit her to work with men? These and similar questions piled on top of other worries in new and mostly unfamiliar surroundings cause further imbalances, or strains on the already strained self. The individual soul-searching, evaluation and re-evaluation becomes a constant process as each step towards further change is taken. "Am I doing the right thing?" One asks himself, his friends, his God. The answer is never sure for no one knows the situation better than the person asking the question and cannot seem to provide himself with answers. He simply plods along.

The uncertainty, both individual and national causes nervousness until each individual appears to be a bundle of contradictions and complexes. The individual moodiness reflects itself in national crises whose intensity are further deepened with the frustrations caused by the failure to deal adequately with Israel. Wavering between what is, what is to be, the atmosphere, though at times bewildering, is hopeful, looking towards the future rather than facing the past. A new identity is emerging forged by a multiplicity of factors all in the direction of creating a new sense of belonging. The state, architect of this process of nation-building is accelerating the process.

The changes are still uneven among groups, between rural and urban areas, even within sectors of the same city, yet they are proceeding to further shatter a way of life that once was. If anything, hindsight in the Arab region and in Jordan in particular, shows that modernity is a way of life. That you cannot introduce change in one segment of the society or in one of its aspects without having it spill into other sectors and spheres of life. As Halpern once remarked, it is a "...change in what men believe, how men act, and how men relate to each other..."

The final point is that while the Jordanians have accepted or seem to accept the tangible ingredients, tools, ideas, methods and styles of twentieth century civilisation, there still lingers some hesitancy, some questioning. For indeed the process of change, "Modernisation must be thought of not as a simple transition from tradition to modernity but as part of an infinite continuum from the earliest times to the indefinite further."

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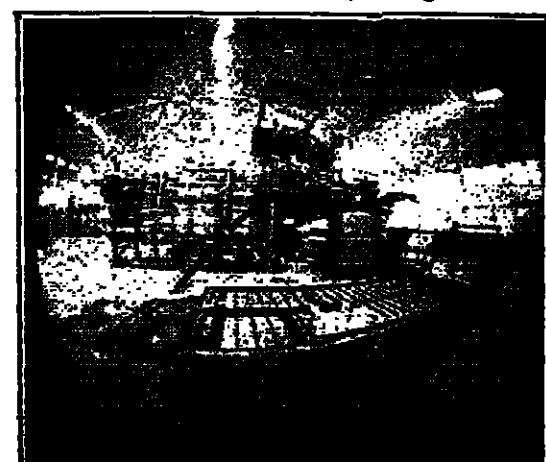
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Jordan: The old and the new



University, Salt discuss decentralisation

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on local government in Jordan was held at the Faculty of Economics and Commerce at the University of Jordan on Monday. Several members of the teaching staff of the faculty's public administration section and members of the Salt Municipal Council participated in the seminar.

At the beginning of the seminar, Head of the Faculty's Public Administration Section, Dr. Bashir Al Khadra, thanked the Salt municipality for responding to the invitation to participate in the seminar.

Dr. Khadra said the aim of the seminar is to discuss the problems facing the municipalities, including the local organisational and administrative structure, and the extent of citizens' cooperation

with the municipalities to resolve these problems.

Salt Mayor Abdul Razzaq Al Nsour also addressed the seminar, pointing out the significance of popular participation to make the local government experiment in the country succeed.

Abdul Qadir Al Shaykhali, Professor of the Public Administration Section at the Faculty of Economics and Commerce, addressing the seminar, pointed out the significance of convening such seminars and the great benefits gained by the section and the municipal councils from the faculty.

In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, on the seminar, Dr. Shaykhali said that the seminar dealt with the issues of centralisation and decentralisation in administration, problems of local financing, and how municipalities could resort to financial resources to be used in productive projects bringing in continuous income to the municipalities.

Dr. Shaykhali said participants in the seminar discussed the question of expanding the base of popular participation in municipal elections and the relationship between the municipal council and the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment. The participants recommended that the ministry's control over these councils be eased, giving more powers to the municipal councils and encouraging them to diversify their foreign financial sources of income.



Members of the jury who judged cake decorations of the contest held at the Intercontinental Hotel on Monday are (from right to left) Princess Basma, Mrs. Ghada Mu'asher, Princess Majda, Mrs. Tina

Contreras and Mrs. Violet Habibi. The hotel's public relations manager, Miss Lucie Aslou (far left), looks on (photo by Youssef Al 'Allan)

Contest staged for helping the handicapped

By Rula Atalla
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Under the patronage of Her Highness Princess Basma, a spring cake-decorating contest took place Monday at the Intercontinental Hotel here to raise funds for the benefit of the physically handicapped in Jordan.

The contest was organised, on personal basis, by Mrs. Ghada

Mu'asher, and its proceeds will go to the Hussein Society for Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped in Amman and to other families of the handicapped.

After thanking Princess Basma for attending the event and her support for such fund-raising functions for the benefit of the society, a speaker on behalf of the society, Ms. Zahieh Annab, commented on how "a bit of flour,

water and sugar could do so much in serving our society and in putting smiles on the faces of those who are most in need of our assistance and care."

The event proved to be a great success as 55 housewives participated in the contest and 500 more attended. The cakes carried some of the most unusual and original decorations among which were a knitting basket, a bridal bed and a fruit basket which won the first three prizes. Choice of the winners were taken by a jury of 10 who gave points to the cakes according to originality, accuracy and colour.

Mrs. Mu'asher had encouraged participants by offering cake-decorating classes, proceeds of which also went to the needy. "It all was for a good cause," commented one of the participants.

Loans to industry total JD 4m since beginning of 1982

AMMAN (Petra) — The Industrial Development Bank board of administration approved giving JD 955,000 in seven loans to finance the establishment of new industrial projects and for expanding and modernising established ones.

The first three loans, totalling JD 400,000 will be used to finance a factory for producing water taps and stopcocks; a factory for making quilts, bed sheets and pillows; and a third for producing plain and lined sheets of paper and computer forms. Two loans of JD 205,000 will finance expanding and modernising the plastic brooms factory which will also begin to produce plastic mats, and for modernising the water tanks factory.

JD 350,000 will be used for purchasing raw materials for existing factories producing toilet and towel paper and bottling mineral water in plastic containers.

Bank sources said that these projects will increase the national income by JD 969,870 and will create 95 new job opportunities. They added that the bank has extended a total of JD 4,102,000 in 44 loans since the beginning of 1982.

USAID grants \$5m to Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will grant Jordan \$5 million according to an agreement signed between the Jordanian and the U.S. governments at the National Planning Council (NPC) on Monday.

This grant will be used to finance a number of technical and economic feasibility studies for a number of development projects outlined in the current five-year development plan, particularly water, sewerage, public health,

vocational education, agriculture, energy, science and technology.

This is the third grant offered to Jordan by USAID in aid of economic and technical studies for Jordanian projects. The agreement was signed for Jordan by NPC President Dr. Hanna Odeh and for the U.S. charge d'affaires in Amman. The ceremony was attended by NPC Secretary General Basel Jandaneh and a number of senior USAID and NPC officials.

Easier terms announced for buying Abu Nuseir houses

AMMAN (Petra) — The Housing Corporation Council met on Monday under Mr. Hassan Al Momani, minister of municipal and rural affairs and the environment, and chairman of the council. The meeting decided to cut down the first instalment of the price of housing units in Abu Nuseir Housing Estate to 10 per cent instead of 15 per cent of the total price.

Housing Corporation Director-General Hamdallah Al Nabulsi explained that those seeking to buy houses in the project were given the choice of saving up monthly for the first instalment according to a plan drawn up by the corporation or to pay the first instalment two months before receiving their housing units.

He added that the board of administration has submitted a memorandum to the cabinet seeking an amendment of the housing system to allow a period of 25 years instead of 20 for paying the instalments on housing units.

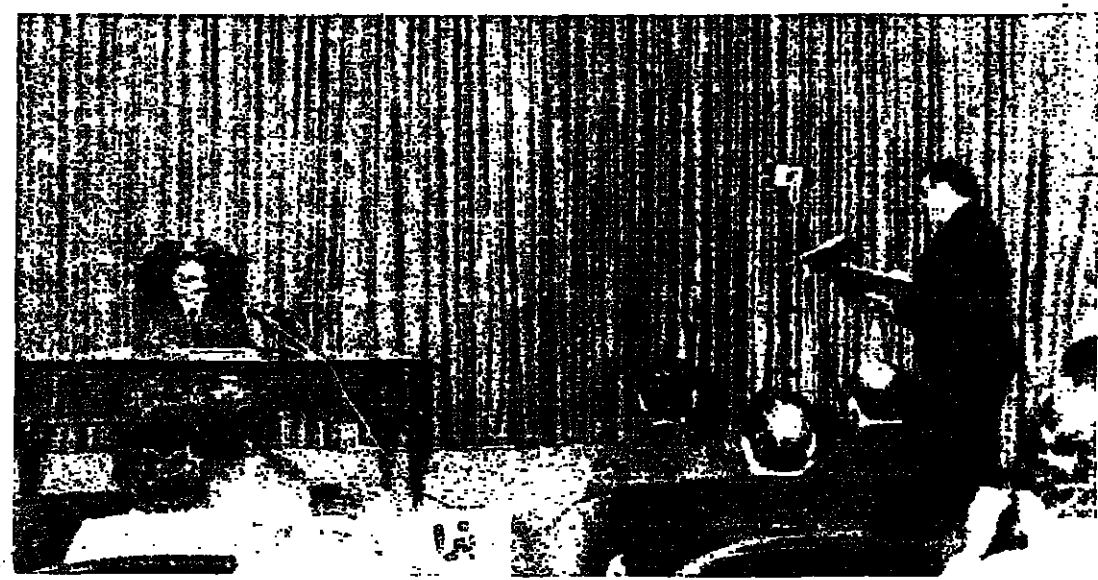
University president receives families of Petra accident victims

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali received on Monday the families of the accident victims when a university bus collided and overturned last February killing nine of the university faculty and students.

Dr. Majali said a university committee has been formed to collect contributions and the response was great. He said at the top of those who contributed was His Majesty King Hussein, who taught us many lessons on how to act in such cases.

Dr. Majali then handed over the sums of contributions made by the university faculty and students as well as citizens to the families of the victims.

The meeting was attended by Deputy President for Administrative Affairs Rashid Al Diqr, Vice President for Medical Affairs Abdul Wahhab Al Borollosi, and a number of faculty deans.



NCC Speaker Suleiman Arar delivers the Council's reply to His Majesty King Hussein's address at the opening of the third NCC session. (Petra photo)

NCC hails King's eagerness to strengthen democracy

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received at the Royal Court on Monday the speaker and members of the third National Consultative Council (NCC), where NCC Speaker Suleiman Arar submitted to King Hussein the council's reply to the King's address at NCC's first session last Tuesday.

Mr. Arar read the reply before the King in the presence of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid.

The NCC said in its reply that the King's first visit to the NCC indicates that the Jordanian leader is eager to strengthen constitutional institutions and democratic life in the country, including freedom of expression and speech and responsible dialogue within the framework of objectivity and positiveness for the sake of public interest.

The reply also said that the King's address to the third NCC was a torch lighting the path, explaining the conditions of the Arab Nation, and focusing on the ways for its salvation.

The speech was also a genuine and truthful expression of Jordan's stands and the aspirations of its people, which were and still are, an extension of the mission of the Great Arab Revolt to achieve its goals of unity, freedom and better life for us and for all the Arabs," the NCC reply said.

The NCC hailed the steadfastness of people in the occupied Arab territories in their legitimate struggle against the Israeli occupation and their national uprising to rescue the holy places from Zionist violations.

"The unity of their struggle against the Zionist enemy has foiled its conspiracies represented in the Village Leagues, the civil administration, and autonomy," the reply said.

The NCC expressed support of Iraq's just war against the ambitions of the Iranian regime—a war which was imposed on Iraq—although Iraq is showing a genuine desire to stop the fighting and reach an honourable and just settlement guaranteeing its rights to its territories and waterways and establishing a new relationship with Iran based on good neighbourliness and non-interference in the domestic affairs of any country.

The NCC expressed happiness at the liberation of Sinai from the Israeli occupation, and expressed the hope that the "liberation of Sinai would be the beginning of Egypt's return to the Arab fold to liberate every inch of the occupied Arab territories in order to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the area."

It said this peace cannot be achieved unless occupation is eliminated from all the occupied Arab territories. Jerusalem is restored to Arab sovereignty, and the Palestinian people exercise their right to self-determination on their national soil, including their right to establish their independent state according to their own free will.

The council expressed sadness at Arab splits and divisions, leading some Arab countries to pre-occupy themselves with peripheral rather than the fateful Arab issues. It said it could not find an excuse for those who are trying to "sink the ship upon which the Arab Nation sails" by supplying Iran with weapons, exactly as Israel is doing, or by disrupting the flow of Iraqi oil.

The NCC also expressed disappointment at seeing Iraq being "stabbed in the back, and Arabs entering into an alliance with Israel against Iraq directly or indirectly, providing the opportunity for the implementation of the big plot against the unity of the Arab Nation, heritage and dignity, and preparing the suitable climate for the Zionist enemy to continue its aggression against Lebanon and to continue its repression and humiliation of the residents of the occupied Arab territories.

The NCC praised the King's persistent efforts to unify Arab ranks to serve the supreme Arab cause and to pool Arab resources for achieving Arab goals.

The NCC pledged that it will work side by side with the government to carry out the country's development plans and expand public services.

Meanwhile, the NCC social and educational committee will hold its first meeting next Monday. It will discuss the general broadlines of the committee work during this session.

Housing Bank employees train in civil defence

AMMAN (Petra) — The civil defence course for the Housing Bank employees was concluded on Monday at the Civil Defence Directorate. Programmes of the course included training on first aid, fire-fighting, rescue operations, and applied lessons in guidance, protection and public safety.

Participants in the course saw a practical fire-fighting experiment at the training field, and took part in putting out the fire. They also visited the operations room and Amman centre where they saw the most modern equipment and apparatus used in dealing with accidents. They also saw the urgent contact operations which take place in case of fires as well as the

early warning system.

Participants in the course also heard a detailed explanation on the duties and tasks of civil defence and the nature of the functions of the various departments, each according to its own purview. Afterwards, Assistant Civil Defence Director Brig.-Gen. Mohammad Al Khasawneh met with the participants in the course, where he affirmed that all citizens cooperate with the Civil Defence Directorate to protect the property of the citizens.

Thirty five participants took part in the week-long course which was supervised by the head of the training section at the Civil Defence Directorate.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- Paintings by Ibrahim Al Shalabi, at the British Council.
- *Carnet de Voyages*, colour photographs by Emmanuel Jarry, at the French Cultural Centre.
- Trajectory 80: Spanish paintings at the Jordan National Gallery.

Seminar

- On building Material Additives, sponsored by Leilt - Kuebnburg, with the Royal Scientific Society at the RSS Building Material Department, at 10 a.m.

Today's weather

It will be fine, and clouds will be at different levels. Winds will be westerly moderate. In Aqaba, it will be fair with northerly moderate winds, and sea calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	10	25
Aqaba	17	29
Deserts	12	27
Jordan Valley	14	30

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DE FACTONOMICS

Promoting Jordan's image

By T.A. Jaber

Every country recognises the need to promote its image abroad in order to achieve various desirable objectives including:

- Strengthened relations with other countries;
- A share in international influence;
- Active business and economic relations;
- To make its own citizens convinced of the weight their country has in world affairs;
- The propagation of a distinct ideology or a specific approach to national progress.

Numerous measures are being taken to promote a country's image. A rich and big country may open cultural centres, invite prominent visitors from abroad, produce television programmes, conclude cultural agreements offering fellowships, etc.

A "revolutionary" regime tends to be obsessed by its own continuity, the need for which they put down as equal to the promotion of the country's image. Tons of pamphlets about the chief of the party or junta, his life, statements and actions are printed in many languages. Journalists are invited

from all over the world to "heroic" activities which rank as the "first" or the "best" in the world or at least in the Third World.

Jordan cannot afford the first approach nor believe in the second. It developed its own, which is based on the Jordanian citizen and his qualities and abilities. He as a private person is much more convincing and his impact and contacts know no limits. This applies to Jordanians at all levels, from the top leadership down to a Jordanian student or worker abroad.

Jordanians are well known for their discipline, hard work, moderation and open-mindedness. A government official promotes Jordan's image through his correct behaviour at a conference or a regional gathering. A private businessman does the same by informing his counterparts about Jordan's economy and other prevailing conditions. Both, the official and the businessman, identify their message with that of their country and they do so voluntarily. No strict instructions are dictated to them nor pursued by secret service.

We have recently taken a more

sophisticated approach in promoting Jordan's image. Recently, I have read two booklets to this end. The first one is produced by the Research Department of the Central Bank of Jordan and is entitled "Jordan: Capabilities and Potentials". The booklet is written in Arabic and was submitted to the Arab meeting of investors which was held a month ago in Taif, Saudi Arabia.

The second booklet was written by Ali Dajani, Director of the Amman Chamber of Industry and is entitled "Jordan: A Base for Regional Enterprises," written in English. The booklet is mainly addressed to non-Arab English-speaking businessmen.

Both publications, produced through semi-official and private efforts, represent a move towards an organised dissemination of information to non-Jordanians about Jordanian economic strengths and potentials. They offer to the interested reader concise and comprehensive information about Jordan's development plans, financial institutions, investment incentives and opportunities, government regulations, recommended project

profiles, as well as statistical data and useful addresses to hotels, embassies, banks, airlines and others.

These efforts should not go unnoticed but be highlighted and complemented. (There were) Similar books have earlier been published (precedents before) by the Ministry of Information, the Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Amman Chamber of Industry.

These booklets are also useful to Jordanians including diplomats, bankers, Alia offices abroad, and businessmen.

Promoting Jordan's image is a continuous daily endeavour. Therefore, these booklets should regularly be up-dated and expanded. Major industries and establishments may against a free wish to publicise their names. This could make the printing of similar booklets self-financing and more appealing.

We must also coordinate our promotional activities and the financial investment conditions. Government procedures relating to licensing and approving new projects should be streamlined.

The Falklands crisis: the Israeli connection

By Ibrahim Abu Nab

There is more than what meets the ordinary eye in the Falklands crisis. One needs a telescope in order not only to see the remote islands but also to see what is behind the crisis. Some of us, unfortunately, see only with one eye...

Naturally, we feel somewhat hurt when we see the U.S. and Europe take the U.N. resolution on the Falklands so much to heart because it favours Britain, while they do not give similar resolutions on Palestine equal attention.

We also wonder why Europe reacted so decisively and solidly and stood behind Britain in boycotting Argentina and hesitated so much on its so-called European initiative on the Middle East.

But we allow such feelings to cloud our vision and obscure the facts of the Falkland crisis without so much as asking whether the crisis has any direct or indirect bearing on our Middle East problem. (The facts are starting to show a different picture.)

Britain was decidedly taken unawares by the Falklands crisis much, as was the rest of the world. The problem, between Great Britain and Argentina was not totally new. It had been simmering for a long time. But few people in the world expected it to surface in such big proportions and at such a time.

The timing is perhaps very significant. Lord Carrington, the former British Foreign Secretary was in Brussels on his way back from Israel when the crisis started. Carrington, we suspect, was trying to make the Europeans do something about the Middle East. The Israeli anger at Lord Carrington was evident. Begin lectured the British minister on the Jewish holocaust. The Israelis who had warned France not to interfere in the Middle Eastern problem but pay more attention to matters at home, such as Corsica must have liked to make a similar warning to Britain.

Carrington was asked urgently to come to London and face Parliament. The members of the House of Commons, who were described as having taken leave of their senses on the Falklands, were up in arms wondering how and why His Lordship was so concerned about the Middle East while allowing fires to light at home. The poor man was made to look like a fool and resign because, as he admitted, he did that and he was responsible!

I was at the time in London and couldn't help but feel the fingers of international Zionism in the pie. However, it then seemed too far fetched to connect the Falkland crisis with the Middle Eastern. As it turns out, facts are now emerging to show more of the real picture. These facts are still a tip of the iceberg. One such fact that the Argentines allowed some British journalists board a missile boat at a time when other British journalists were being arrested and interrogated for spying! When observers wondered why, it did

not occur to them that it was an Israeli way to get a message home. The boat was Israeli made!

Other facts: South Africa, a close ally of Israel, was one of the few countries to receive advance information on Argentina's plans to invade the Falkland Islands. It took the form of consultations during a visit to South Africa last year by General Mario Benjamin Menéndez who then was Argentina's chief of staff and who, has been appointed military governor of the Falklands. The consultations centred on whether South Africa would offer Simonstown naval base to the Royal Navy in case it tried to recapture the Falkland Islands after they had been occupied by Argentina. One would have expected South Africa to be glad to give Britain the base if Britain would risk its reputation and the Third-World goodwill. But the South Africans seemed to assure the Argentine general that such a thing would not happen. They thus assured themselves of a level to use against Britain. The same and similar levers could be used by Israel against Britain.

The discussions between Argentina and South Africa must have extended to include the other members of the semi secret South Atlantic Treaty Organisation (SATO) which was set up in 1977 and is said to include South Africa, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay with a strong Israeli partnership. SATO must in the first place have been conceived by international Zionism and Israel for strategic as well as military, political and commercial reasons. The cost of developing a sophisticated arms industry could not have been borne by Israel alone. Moreover, this industry needed markets.

It is said, that while the Carter administration could not openly support or confess the existence of such an alliance, it gave Israel all needed permits to manufacture American arms and sell in Latin America. There was also much talk about an American cover for an Israeli-South African nuclear explosion in the South Atlantic. We know very little about Argentina's possible role in such an undertaking, but we do know that Argentina is well on its way to join the nuclear club together with Pakistan if not others.

The Reagan administration is said to have accepted SATO. In June 1981, the countries involved held a private meeting in Buenos Aires. This meeting is rumoured to have been attended by General Vernon Walters, former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency. In the light of all this, one can hardly expect the Argentine invasion of the Falklands to have been born out of Jupiter's head or the heads of the Argentine junta alone. But it must land all concerned, especially Israel, in British hot waters.

We now hear that the British government has asked Israel not to supply more arms to Argentina. And the U.S. may yet reap the results of Israel's folly.

Gather around, kiddies

WE HEREBY nominate U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig for the 1982 Captain Kangaroo Award for Exceptional Ability to Inhibit Worlds of Fantasy and Make Believe. Mr. Haig told a magazine interviewer earlier this week that there were reasonable prospects for success in the Palestinian "autonomy" talks that have been underway between the United States, Israel and Egypt for the past several years. He said, however, that reasonable prospects required that the parties did not get into areas involving major policy differences, such as the future of Jerusalem and the ultimate status of the Israeli-occupied West Bank. What, then, do the negotiators get into? The meteorology of the Holy Land?

Never mind, for the moment, that we and most of the rest of the Arab World have repeatedly rejected the autonomy talks as a well-meaning but hollow exercise in mediagenics. Barbara Walters may have been fooled, into thinking that peace was at hand, but not many other people were. The essence of American policy-making in the region, reflected in the autonomy talks, is that the Palestinians can only be handled within the context of Israeli military and political superiority. Therefore we have extraordinary statements such as Mr. Haig's exhortations to stay away from the real issues and thereby succeed in the autonomy talks. This is simply another way for Mr. Haig to camouflage his country's strange subservience to Israeli whims and fears. Is Alexander Haig the secretary of state of the United States, or, in weaker moments when the work becomes overwhelming, is he a laundress of Israeli mania?

When the American secretary of state suggests to stay away from the question of Jerusalem and the ultimate status of the West Bank, one has the right to ask Mr. Haig: Who's in charge here?



A promising anniversary

AL RA'I: His Majesty King Hussein assumed his constitutional powers 29 years ago. The King carried the flag of the Great Arab Revolt and dedicated himself to continue the march initiated by that revolution. The Jordanian people followed King Hussein on this road to freedom and unity. The King and the people have spent relentless efforts to achieve their aspirations and noble goals.

Looking back at their march under the leadership of King Hussein, the Jordanian people feel proud. They look up to the captain of the ship who was able to overcome the worst tempests and difficulties and accomplish prosperity and glory for his people.

Jordan takes great pride in what has been achieved under the leadership of King Hussein, particularly in the economic and social fields. They take even more pride in Jordan's long stand of confrontation with the enemy and in the martyrs who fell and are falling in Palestine and in every Arab land threatened by aggression.

Jordan's distinguished status at Arab and international levels is due to the original pan-Arab principles the King believes in and

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

tries hard to interpret into action by supporting brothers, lifting oppression and trying to regain Arab rights.

Celebrating the 29th anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's assumption of his constitutional powers, the Jordanian people seize the occasion to renew their pledge of loyalty to the King and to reiterate their determination to continue the march with the King hoping to accomplish the message of the Arab Revolt and to restore to the Arab Nation its glory and proper status among world nations.

Who's your friend?

AL DUSTOUR: The United States stand on the Argentina-Britain dispute is very much like its stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict. The United States is supporting the British military campaign against the Falkland Islands as it has been supporting the Zionist invasion of Palestine and the Arab territories near it.

Despite the fact that the Argentine rulers consider themselves the United States closest friends, this has been their first ex-

perience of contradicting the United States. They have however accepted the challenge, the Western siege and the complete Eastern neutrality and have prepared themselves to confront the situation alone. They are now confronting the British fleet supported by the United States and the West as they at the same time are facing the Western influence in the Security Council resolution. But because the Argentine rulers have considered the islands Argentine land, they are determined to defend these islands regardless of the consequences.

During the past 30 years, the United States imposed itself as a negotiator between the Arab and the Israeli parties. The United States has not masked the fact that it supports Israel.

Despite our bitter experience with the United States and despite the fact that a great number of Arabs have exposed the U.S. in its role of supporting Israel, there are still some Arabs who think well of the United States. This will only result in encouraging the United States to ignore Arab rights.

The Arab states are to blame for this situation. Were these states to sidestep their differences, unite and mobilise their strength they would be able to confront the Zionist enemy and put an end to its expansion.

JORDAN TIMES DATA

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30	Koran
5:50	Cartoons
6:10	Children's Programme
6:35	Children's Programme
7:00	Local Programme
7:20	Local Programme
7:45	News in Arabic
8:00	Arabic Series
8:30	Arabic Series
11:05	News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
7:45	Medical Report
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Benson
9:10	Dark Room
10:00	News in English
10:15	The Golden Woman

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Headlines
10:30	Pop Session
11:00	Sign off
12:00	News Headlines
12:03	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:03	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Country Music
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:03	Instrumentals
16:30	Uno Favourites
17:00	Science Report
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:03	Top Twenty
18:30	Top Twenty
19:00	News Desk
19:30	Instrumentals

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT

04:00	Newsweek 04:30 The Art of Julian
04:45	Newsweek 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Ref-lections 05:00 World News 24 Hours
05:30	News Summary 05:30 The World Today
06:00	World News 06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Gloria Hunniford 07:00 World News
07:30	News Summary 07:30 The World Today 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Gloria Hunniford 09:00 World News
09:30	News Summary 09:30 The World Today 10:00 Newsweek 10:30 Gloria Hunniford 11:00 World News
11:30	News Summary 11:30 The World Today 12:00 Newsweek 12:30 Gloria Hunniford 13:00 World News
13:30	News Summary 13:30 The World Today 14:00 Newsweek 14:30 Gloria Hunniford 15:00 World News
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25:30	News Summary 25:30 The World Today 26:00 Newsweek 26:30 Gloria Hunniford 27:00 World News
27:30	News Summary 27:30 The World Today 28:00 Newsweek 28:30 Gloria Hunniford 29:00 World News
29:30	News Summary 29:30 The World Today 30:00 Newsweek 30:30 Gloria Hunniford 31:00 World News

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

03:00	Daybreak 04:00 The Breakfast Show 15:00 News Roundup: Reports,
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AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Alia information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS

8:00	Cairo (EA)
8:25	Agaba
9:00	Cairo
9:30	Jeddah
9:45	Dhahran
10:15	Kuwait
10:45	Riyadh (SV)
11:00	Kuwait (KAC)
11:30	Kuwait (KAC)
12:00	Baghdad
12:30	Cairo (EA)
13:00	Kuwait
13:30	Dhahran
14:00	Baghdad
14:30	Cairo (EA)
15:00	Kuwait
15:30	Abu Dhabi
16:00	Cairo
16:30	Baghdad
17:00	Cairo (EA)
17:30	London, Paris
17:45	Madrid, Tunis
18:00	Cairo
18:30	Rome (Alitalia)
19:00	Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
19:30	Tripoli
19:50	Frankfurt (LH)
20:30	Beirut (MEA)
21:00	Cairo
21:30	Damascus
22:00	Baghdad
22:30	Cairo (EA)
23:00	Ankara
23:30	Baghdad

DEPARTURES

3:00	Cairo
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CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre	41520
British Council	36147
French Cultural Centre	37009
Gosha Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	42003
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Haya Arts Centre	65195
Al Hussein Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	843559

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr	3:16
Sunrise	4:46
Dhuhr	11:33
'Asr	3:13
Maghreb	6:21
'Isha	7:50

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic)	Jabal Lubweibeh 37490
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)	Jabal Amman 24990
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)	Jabal Hussein 66428
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox)	Abdali 23544
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer)	Jabal Amman 23585
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh	75261
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh	71331
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational)	meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani 63249
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox)	Ashrafieh 71781

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman.
--

OPENING HOURS 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64246.

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal	100/102.3
Lebanese pound	7070.6
Syrian pound	57.8/58.9
Iraqi dinar	621/630
Kuwaiti dinar	12021/208
Egyptian pound	335/339.3
Qatari riyal	9494.5

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Amman (Government)	75111
Civil Defence rescue	61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	71125-6-7-8
Police headquarters	39141
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken)	31111-1277
24 hours a day for emergency	9228992286
Jordan Television (ALIA)	73111
Radio Jordan	74111

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	200	140
Eggplant (small)	210	160
Peas (imported)	170	150
Marrows (small)	120	100
Marrows (large)	90	70
Cucumber (small)	240	250
Cucumber (large)	220	300
Hot Green Pepper	300	250
Sweet Pepper	400	300
Cabbage	90	70
Onions (dry)	120	100
Green onions	80	60
Spinach	110	90
Cassava (piece)	330	280
Beans	350	300
Bananas	260	200
Bananas (Mukammal)	225	180
Pears	200	160
Garlic	550	450
Green Almonds per 1/2 pounds	400	300
Potatoes (local)	170	150
Broad Beans	110	90

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For every 1000 items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a col-

UAE dirham	93.5/93.8
Omani rial	985/993
U.S. dollar	343.5/345.5
U.K. sterling	619.7/623.4
W. German mark	147.7/148.6
Swiss franc	175.9/177
French franc	56.6/56.9

Italian lire

for every 1000	26.5/26.7
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Japanese yen

for every 100	146/146.9
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Dutch guilder

for every 100	133.1/133.9
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Belgian franc

Netherlands may drop plans to buy Soviet gas

AMSTERDAM (R) — The Netherlands expects to drop its plan of buying some two billion cubic metres per year of Soviet gas, a spokesman for the state gas utility NV Nederlandse Gasunie in Groningen said Monday.

"The plans are on ice at the moment, but it is likely negotiations will be halted definitively soon," the spokesman said.

Dutch gas sales continue to fall, which means there is less need for additional imports.

The spokesman said negotiations with the Soviet Union could always be reopened but government sources said it appeared unlikely that the Netherlands

would buy Soviet gas at any stage. A month ago Gasunie said the Netherlands still planned to buy the gas despite Moscow's failure to make use of a credit for buying Dutch pipeline equipment.

A credit arrangement by Dutch banks to finance the supply of Dutch equipment for the proposed 4,500 kilometre gas supply pipeline to Western Europe expired on March 31 and the Soviet Union had not shown any interest in using or in prolonging the arrangement.

The Netherlands initially planned to import four billion cubic metres of gas per year from the mid-1980s but in February Gasunie

said it would only seek two billion, partly because of lower Dutch gas requirements.

Figures released Monday by Gasunie show a drop of 9.2 per cent in total Dutch gas sales in the first quarter this year over the first quarter 1981.

The total cost of the pipeline project is estimated at \$40 billion. France and West Germany have placed major orders and Italy, Austria, and Belgium are also interested.

The United States opposes the scheme, saying it would make Western Europe too dependent on the Soviet Union for its energy.

AOSM to participate in standardisation meetings

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM) will participate in the meetings of the International Standardisation Organisation, which will begin in Geneva on Tuesday.

Secretary General of the Arab organisation, Dr. Zafer Al Sawwaf, will represent the organisation in the meetings. He left Amman for Geneva on Monday.

Dr. Sawwaf told the correspondent of the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that the meetings will deal with processing information, communications, and development. The participants will discuss the reports of the international organisation's liaison officers and the topics submitted for discussion on the use of calculators to classify, store and convey information, he said.

The development committee will discuss the programmes for the developing countries, how to implement them and how to allocate the necessary appropriations for them, he said.

Dr. Sawwaf added that the committee in charge of certificates will discuss matters related to certificates given to various products to make sure that they are up to the standard specifications. This matter is of extreme importance for Arab exports and imports, he said.

Five liaison officers are attending the meetings, including Dr. Sawwaf in his capacity as a regional liaison officer for the Arab countries, Cyprus and Turkey.

Bonn wants more employment

BONN (INP) — "Half of economic policy is applied psychology," say those politicians responsible for employment, prices and economic growth. In this respect there is unanimity between Washington and London, Paris or Bonn. But opinions vary considerably as to what the other half consists of. Should one rely on the "self-healing power of the market" or put one's faith in a revival of the economy and employment by means of state financial intervention.

In Bonn at any rate they are doing both. After long consultations — with the trade unions among others — the Federal government has decided on new measures for improving the situation on the labour market. This is the aim of the "Joint Initiative for Jobs, Growth and Stability." Set up to reduce the problems of

unemployment by enlarging investment.

The kernel of the government's plan is the so-called Investment Bonus. Under certain conditions firms in the Federal Republic of Germany making mobile capital goods or buildings will receive a 10 per cent grant towards the costs of manufacture. This measure is intended to trigger off a new bout of investment which in turn should stimulate a phase of fresh growth.

Over and above that a relaxation of the rent restriction laws is intended to resuscitate the building of homes while simultaneous tax measures are aimed at opening up new areas of building land. On top of that medium-sized firms will also be given the opportunity of taking up credit at lower rates of interest.

There is controversy as to how the planned measures should be financed. The Federal government's intention is to raise the Value Added Tax (VAT) by one per cent to 14 per cent from the middle of 1983. The additional income this will bring in will prevent any increase in the State's indebtedness.

The reason why the proposed VAT increase is controversial is that its first effect is to increase the tax burden primarily on the consumer, thereby drawing off purchasing power and at the same time accelerating the rise in prices.

The Christian Democrats, who are using their majority in the Bundestag (a sort of upper chamber of parliament representing the States) to block the tax increase, oppose this way of financing the new measures for these reasons and demand instead further budgetary savings.

How this controversy will end is still open. What is of decisive importance, however, is that the kernel of the "Joint Initiative" namely the Investment Bonus to create more jobs, is accepted on all sides. This also applies to the trade unions even though they have had to grit their teeth to accept it because in their view the measures are far from being adequate to restore full employment.

EEC states expected to prolong mandatory cuts in steel output

BRUSSELS (R) — European Economic Community (EEC) governments are expected to move Tuesday towards agreement on prolonging mandatory output cuts on EEC steelmakers, diplomatic sources said.

The EEC commission has asked for an 18-month extension to the end of 1983 of its power to impose the cuts, which were due to be abolished at the end of June, in view of the depressed demand and massive losses still afflicting EEC steelmakers.

The sources said there was broad political agreement among EEC industry ministers, who meet here Tuesday, on the need to extend the crisis measures but important details remained to be hammered out and might delay a formal accord.

In particular, the duration of any extension remains an open question, with West Germany, which accounts for over a third of

EEC steel output, apparently determined to limit it to a maximum of one year.

In a bid to avert conflict, the commission has suggested the cuts might be eliminated at any time if circumstances changed. But the sources said this and other issues could delay final agreement until another meeting scheduled for next month.

The ministers will also have to decide precisely which products will be covered in any extension of the cuts. They are currently imposed on some 70 per cent of EEC production but the commission has proposed extending its net.

Europe, the EEC steelmakers association, has already decided to extend until the end of 1983 its voluntary accord on output cuts covering products not directly overseen by the commission.

The emergency reductions in production, first imposed in October 1980, are designed to avert

chaos in an EEC steel market where the recession in major steel-using industries like construction and shipbuilding has threatened the existence of several companies.

Since the last successful year for EEC steelmakers in 1974, some 30 per cent of the workforce have lost their jobs.

AMF lends Sudan \$12m

ABU DHABI (R) — The Arab Monetary Fund (AMF) Monday extended a \$12 million three-year loan to the Sudan to meet a budget deficit, the fund said.

The credit carries an annual interest rate of between 3.75 and 4.75 per cent.

The Sudan had previously obtained six loans, totalling \$82 million, from the fund.

Nigerian aide concludes talks in Riyadh on emergency aid

BAHRAIN (R) — Nigeria's special presidential adviser on energy, Mr. Mallam Yahya Dikko, left Saudi Arabia Monday after seeking emergency financial aid to help Lagos defend OPEC prices.

The official Saudi press agency reported that Mr. Dikko, whose unexpected trip to the kingdom began on Thursday, had flown home from Dhahran but it gave no details of the outcome of the visit.

The well-informed Middle East Economic Survey said Sunday Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states were likely to give Nigeria aid it was seeking and estimated that about a billion dollars would be needed.

Oil companies have been pressing Nigeria to cut its price from \$35.50 a barrel in line with Britain's quote of \$31 for similar North Sea crude. Nigerian output fell to an estimated 900,000 barrels daily in late April from its

OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) quota of 1.3 million.

Saudi Arabia and other OPEC members fear that a tariff cut by Nigeria would trigger an OPEC-wide price collapse.

China taxes oil-consuming factories

PEKING (R) — China announced Monday a tax on factories which burn oil, domestic production of which is stagnant, in order to encourage them to use coal.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) said many factories found it cheaper to burn oil than coal, even though China's coal reserves are among the biggest in the world.

Attempts to conserve oil had met with little success, it added. In 1980 China aimed to save 4.19 million tonnes of oil by switching boilers and kilns over to coal, but in fact saved only 2.57 million tonnes, it said.

Chinese oil production is stagnant at about 100 million tonnes annually and is not expected to rise until offshore reserves come onstream in the late 1980s.

NCNA said the new tax would be introduced as an experimental measure from July 1.

It ranges between 40 and 70 yuan (\$22 and \$39) per tonne of crude oil burned and 70 yuan per tonne of heavy oil.

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Some Things Last Forever
Illustration of a teapot and cups.

SPORTS

TENNIS TALK

Early preparation on the forehand

By Maureen Stalla

QUITE OFTEN players ask me to fix their forehands. "I'm not hitting it right," they invariably say. More often than not, their fault lies in improper preparation.

Frequently players are slow reacting to the ball. They stand, rooted to the court, until the ball bounces, before making a mad dash and wild swing at the ball. The inevitable rush makes it necessary to use a wristy, whippy action instead of a smooth stroke with the arm.

The player must be in position early. If he isn't, there is no time to make split second adjustments to direction, pace, spin or bad bounce. The feet must be in position, that is, parallel to the

sideline and pointing to it. This position allows the weight to be transferred as the ball is hit.

Most important is the backswing. As the opponent hits the ball, the player's racket should be brought back parallel to the ground in a smooth motion. This must be done before the ball bounces on the court. The sooner the racket is brought back, the more time the player has to concentrate on hitting and making a powerful shot. Some advanced players take a slightly oval backswing to gain a rhythm. The danger here is in making a fancy loop consisting of wrist, and taking too much time, which defeats the purpose of establishing rhythm.

It is best to take the racket straight back long before the ball bounces on your side.

Paoli Rossi returns to Italian League soccer

ROME (R) — Italian international Paoli Rossi marked his return to Italian League soccer after a two-year ban with a goal in Juventus' 5-1 win over Udinese Sunday night.

Rossi, 25, who was suspended for his involvement in Italy's soccer betting scandal, rounded off a dazzling comeback with a second half goal.

Juventus' other marksmen were Antonio Cabrini (2), Domenico Marocchino and Antonio Virdis. The Turin club beat the table by one point from Fiorentina, who were held to a 1-1 draw by Inter Sunday.

Roma and Napoli, third and fourth respectively, also fought out an ill-tempered 1-1 draw.

Madrid civic officials eager to harvest World Cup gains from tourism

MADRID (R) — Madrid is banking on crowd-pulling nations winning through to the second stage of the World Cup to help it recoup some of the millions of dollars spent on preparations.

The World Cup only comes to the Spanish capital in the second round and for the final on July 11, so civic officials will be eager to harvest the gains from tourism that provincial towns will have been garnering since the tournament started.

Their success in seeing a profitable return on the seven million dollars spent on stadiums and the two million spent on other events may depend on the favourite nations making it to the second round and bringing their followers with them at the end of June.

Far from the beach resorts, Madrid is normally on the itinerary of only a few of the 40 million tourists who visit Spain each year, but for the six games from June 28 to July 5 and the final the capital is gearing itself for record numbers.

City officials say the Madrid area normally gets about 250,000 tourists in July and could accommodate twice that number.

To prepare for the fans, the socialist city council has earmarked more than two million dollars to clean-up monuments and parks and for a variety of other sporting and cultural events which will include the Rolling Stones, Cuba's national ballet and tennis star Bjorn Borg among others.

The Santiago Bernabeu stadium, home to Real Madrid and the venue for three second stage games and the final, was fully

renovated at a cost of over five million dollars and can seat 90,800 spectators.

A specially built footbridge joins it to the press centre across the road which until recently housed the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, scene of heated East-West debates over martial law in Poland.

Atletico Madrid has spent nearly two million dollars to improve their Vicente Calderon stadium, in the southern part of the city and with a capacity of 70,000, for the three other matches.

Under unfavourably blue summer skies, Madrid has a lot to offer — from the world-famous Prado

Museum to the bustling bars of the old quarter and its belt of celebrated medieval towns, Toledo, Segovia and Avila.

Although perched 650 metres above sea level on the dry Castilian highlands and swept by icy winds in winter, it is the summer heat which has moulded its way of life.

Life virtually stops between two and five p.m., when a fierce sun beats down on the wide avenues and, as the saying goes, "only dogs and foreigners wander outside."

The city springs to life again at dusk. It is time to eat *Tapas* (small snacks), drink wine and listen to Flamenco singing in bars. Dinner is rarely served before 10

Vilas consolidates hold on 2nd place in Grand Prix rankings

LONDON (R) — Argentina's Guillermo Vilas consolidated his hold on second place in the Grand Prix tennis standings with his victory in the Madrid tournament Sunday. American Jimmy Connors still leads with 1,530 points.

1. Jimmy Connors (U.S.) 1,530 points.
2. Guillermo Vilas (Argentina) 1,175.
3. Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 775.
4. John McEnroe (U.S.) 525.
5. Johan Kriek (South Africa) 520.
6. Yannick Noah (France) 514.
7. Sandy Mayer (U.S.) 452.
8. Gene Mayer (U.S.) 435.
9. Vilas Gerulaitis (U.S.) 420.
10. Chip Hooper (U.S.) 410.

E. German wins Karl-Marx-Stadt race

KARL-MARX-STADT, East Germany (R) — East German Hans-Joachim Truppel won the annual Karl-Marx-Stadt Marathon Sunday in biting cold.

He clocked two hours 15 minutes 48 seconds to win comfortably from last year's winner compatriot Jurgen Eberding. Another East German, Matthias Weller, was third.

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WBC champion Sibson defends title

LONDON (R) — Frenchman Jacques Chiron will not only win the European middleweight boxing title if he beats Britain's defending champion Tony Sibson here Tuesday night. He will also thoroughly confuse the world rankings.

Sibson, a muscular left-hooker who has won 45, lost three and drawn one of his professional fights, is the World Boxing Council's number one challenger and is marking time before being given a shot at the title, currently held by American Marvin Hagler.

Should he lose to so modest an opponent as Chiron, Sibson will almost certainly drop out of the world title reckoning, perhaps permanently.

But the chances of an upset appear slim. He has already beaten Chiron once, stopping him in eight rounds in June 1979, and the Frenchman's record of 17 wins, 22 defeats and five draws is hardly intimidating.

Perhaps Chiron's best hope is that Sibson will produce the sort of ragged performance that has marked a number of his fights against lesser opponents. The Briton, 24 next week, looked a top-notch fighter when stopping compatriot Alan Minter, the former world champion, and outpointing world-class American Dwight Davis in his last fight, but he also has the capacity to look dreadful.



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Cameo Hotel
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AMMAN

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Wadi Mousa Petra

Commodore Hotel
Shmeisani
AMMAN

Miramar Hotel
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AQABA

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AMMAN

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هكذا من اجل

From prime minister to labourers

Sri Lankan women enjoy equal rights

By Mallika Wanasundara

COLOMBO — The constitution of Sri Lanka guarantees equal rights to women. This was the first country in the world to elect a woman prime minister, and it is more than 50 years since the first woman sat on Sri Lanka's State Council.

But if the Buddhist ethic has gone a long way towards giving Sri Lankan women an equal place with men in the scheme of things, the process has not always been even.

Women make up 27 per cent of the country's labour force of 6 million, but the largest number of women are to be found in manual and semi-skilled jobs; very few hold high-level management and professional positions.

Despite societal constraints, women are beginning to find their way into these male-dominated preserves. But Sri Lanka's women do not echo the shrill, aggressive tones of Western "Women's Lib". They are not in confrontation with men in that sense, nor would many of them want to be carbon copies of the male.

Both boys and girls have equal access to free state-paid education in Sri Lanka, from kindergarten to university. This makes Sri Lankan women more literate than most, and has made them more open to

new ideas and less receptive to the traditional restrictions placed on women in all societies.

Sri Lanka's comparatively low birthrate, at 2.7 per cent, is partly attributed to the high level of education among its women. More women are going out to work and postponing marriage. In 1946 they married at 20.7 years; in 1975 they were marrying at 25.7 years.

Enrolment of women in the universities is high — nearly half the total. Women have been entering the professions in a bigger way than ever before. They have become doctors (35 per cent), dentists (39 per cent), attorneys at law (8.5 per cent), and chartered accountants (5.6 per cent), according to 1975 figures. The engineers are few, but even that situation is changing.

Large numbers still become teachers and nurses, the most traditional of occupations for women. Both government and private sector offices have their proportion of women clerks and stenographers.

In the booming tourist industry, which has become Sri Lanka's fourth largest earner of foreign exchange, there is a growing number of women — from travel agency executives to hotel clerks, from waitresses to housekeepers. Lanka is no exception to the situation that exists the world over —

the chefs are still men.

Half of Sri Lanka's 14.7 million people are women. Of its 5.94 million labour force, 1.63 million are women, according to 1981 figures. The largest numbers of women workers are found in the plantations, in the fields, in all forms of agriculture, where they form half the work force. In the mines and quarries, factories and industries, women form 34 per cent of the work force.

In these lower-level jobs women sometimes work in unhygienic conditions and receive poor wages. Women who work as farmhands within families that cultivate the land are often unpaid partners. On the plantations they pick the tea and help to process it in the factories. They tap the rubber, tend the tobacco fields, pick and cure the leaves, wrap the beedies (small local cigars), and work in the fisheries.

They toil in the sun in the brick and building industries. They help in the manufacture of anything from pins and envelopes to furniture, textiles, soap, and matches. And it is in these jobs that there is legalised discrimination in wages. In all these industries wage rates are governed by Wages Boards, and in the unskilled and semi-skilled grades women are paid less than men for equal work. In all other grades women are paid the same wages as men.

There has been agitation among

concerned and thinking women in Sri Lanka in recent years demanding that this anomaly — a legacy from colonial times — be corrected.

Women also figure very heavily in Sri Lanka's free trade zone at Katunayake. Of 18,000 workers in the FTZ, 85 per cent are women, performing jobs they have never done before. They are making electronic equipment, cutting and polishing gemstones, turning out jewelry, footwear, leatherwork, electrical machinery, toys, musical instruments, sports goods, umbrellas, fishing gear, and all kinds of clothing.

The work regime is strict in the FTZ, but the money is good. It was from the women here that the first suggestions came that the government withdraw the prohibition on night work for women. Ten years ago the government signed the International Labour Organisation's Convention No. 89, which prohibits work for women past 10 p.m. Women, particularly in the FTZ, took the position that the ban deprives them of opportunities to earn more, and militates against promotion. Some employers were accused of shutting women out of certain jobs because they were not allowed to work at night.

The women demanded equal work, equal pay, and equal opportunity for advancement. And they won their case. The government withdrew from the ILO convention in February this year.

Where the old stereotyping and prejudices are strongest is in the higher echelons of the public and private sectors. In 1980 women formed 6 per cent of higher-rung professionals, administrators, and managers. Although this is a great improvement on the situation in 1948, when the country got its independence, the decision-making top levels are still male-dominated.

The government is now trying to remedy this by appointing women as senior secretaries to ministries. In the private sector a few women have come to the top, but these are usually in smaller firms with family connections.

While Sri Lankan women are knocking on the doors to the real corridors of power, many at the middle and lower levels have been adventurously breaking into jobs that up to now have been considered exclusive male preserves. They are turning up in the army and the police. As engineers they work shoulder to shoulder with

men on the giant Mahaweli River diversion scheme, and women are prominent in other construction projects.

There is a building boom in Sri Lanka, but the carpenters, masons, bricklayers, plumbers, and other tradesmen have gone off in droves to the Middle East.

— IDRC feature

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JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CORUC
BANIC
THROME
HESTIF

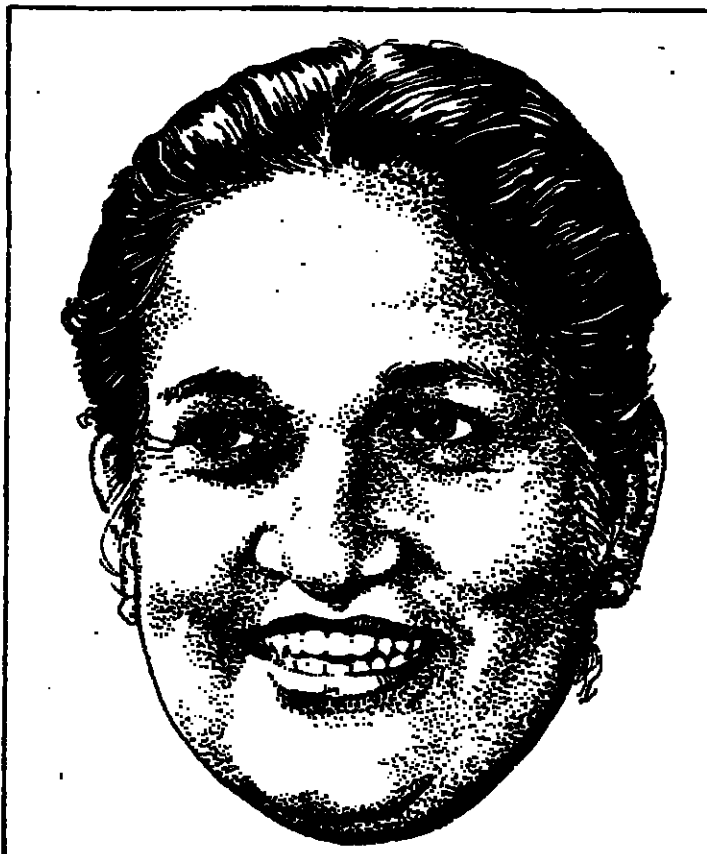


COULD BE A PERFORMER IN A FACTORY.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: AN " " (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: FINAL AWOKE POSTAL BARREL
Answer: Could be the result of spinning a lot of tales — A WEB OF LIES



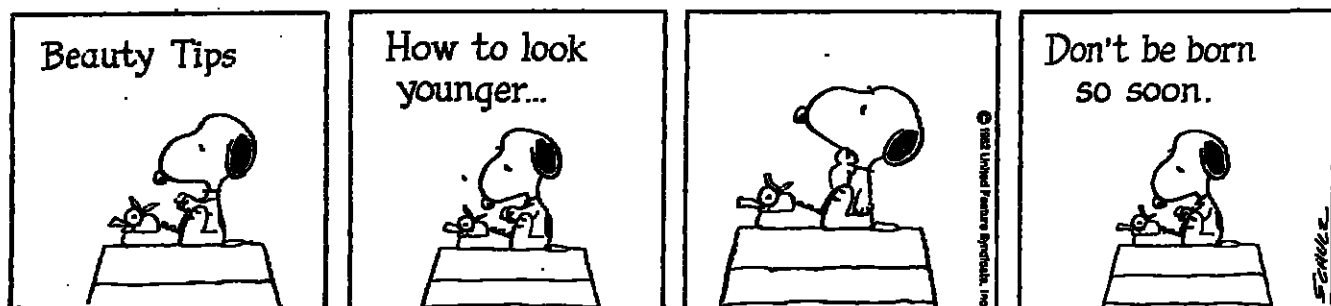
Sirimavo Bandaranaike, first woman prime minister in the world

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



"Write as many cookbooks and romance novels as you like, but be less prolific with the CHECK book."

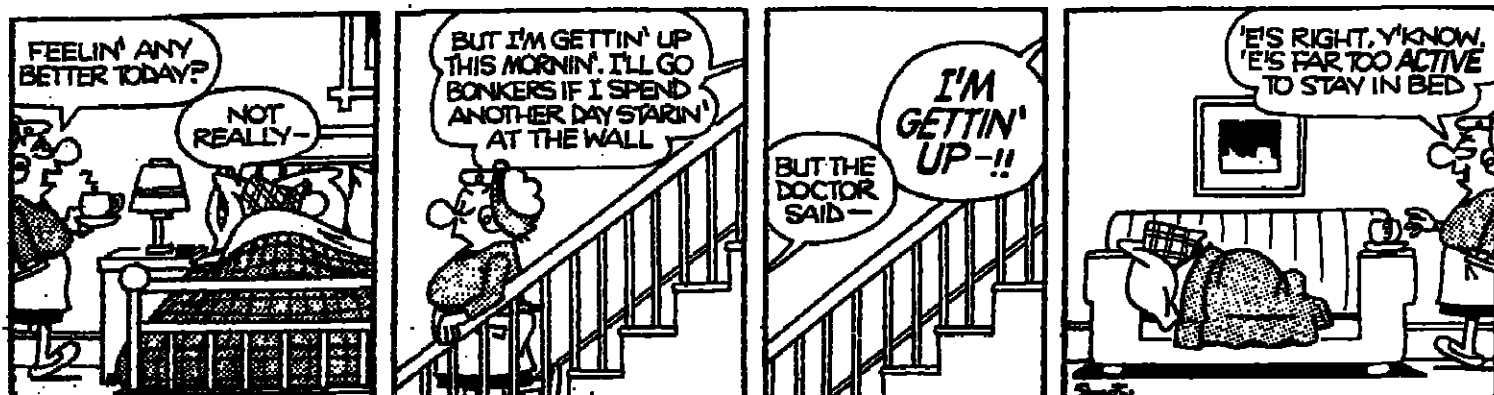
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to make important decisions and then to enlist the support of your associates. Make plans for the future and expect prosperous results from your efforts.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Once you have all the information necessary, you can approach a higher-up for the backing you need. Express optimism.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Come to a better accord with persons in the business world. Engage in favorite hobby with congenials tonight. Be poised.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Strive for more harmony with associates early in the day. An important civic matter requires your personal handling.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Don't be so demanding or critical of others at this time. Evening is fine for checking up on your wardrobe needs.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Discuss your aims with associates and then get busy with the work required to gain them. Take no chances with a foe.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Showing more than usual affection for family members is wise at this time. Take needed health treatments.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make appointments early in the day and be sure to keep them. Shopping should be done before sundown today.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Plan how to have more income and then contact key persons who can give the support you need. Relax at home tonight.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make your plans early in the day and be sure to follow them. Apply your talents in the right manner for best results.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You could have private anxieties which logical thinking can easily remove. Improve your appearance.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) If you discuss business matters with a trusted friend, you can gain the advice needed to make your operation a success.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Handle any vocational activity wisely and then make the right decisions with others later in the day.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will want to do much experimenting early in life, but later will follow more practical channels. Teach to delve into philosophies that will be beneficial to your progeny. Don't neglect ethical and religious training.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

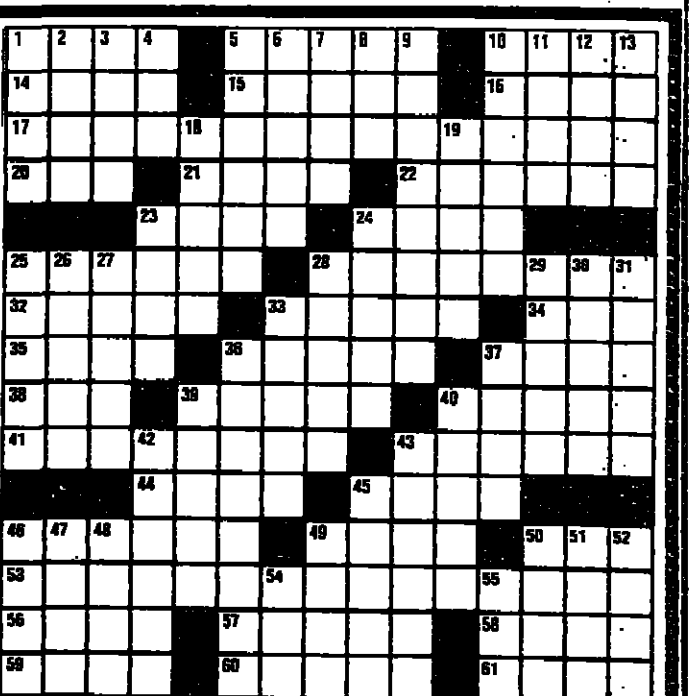
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THE Daily Crossword By Margaret W. Huskey

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| ACROSS | 24 Ice cream holder | 43 "Repub-lic" | 12 Gaelic |
| 1 Traveled by air | 25 Malice | 44 Russian | 13 Do-well |
| 5 Slick together | 28 Heralds | 45 News Agency | 18 Wheel hubs |
| 10 Good or bad sign | 34 Pilot | 46 Prudish | 19 Atlantic travel means |
| 14 Travel fee per mile | 35 Drone, e.g. | 49 Hit hard | 23 Go by plane |
| 15 Wing | 36 Norwegian city | 50 Travel way for 19D | 24 Change |
| 16 Study intently | 37 Cuts of pork | 53 Air travel order | 25 Boat |
| 17 Tour guide's phrase | 38 French psycho-therapist | 56 Irritate | 26 Spaghetti |
| 20 Afternoon snack | 39 Baseballer | 57 Spectral | 27 Lively songs |
| 21 Lined up | 40 Turns bad | 58 Something wildly amusing | 28 Play the coquette |
| 22 Fluff remover | 41 Dick or Mark | 59 Paper money | 29 Undersea travel |
| 23 English river | 42 Foreign travel necessity | 60 Liabilities | 30 Kind of surgeon |
| | | 61 A Ferber | 31 Searches |
| | | | 32 On all — |
| | | | 36 Freed |
| | | | 37 Bivale |
| | | | 38 Freshet |
| | | | 40 Scale |
| | | | 42 Asserts |
| | | | 43 Gabs |
| | | | 45 Interviewee strands |
| | | | 46 Hairdo |
| | | | 47 Stuck-up |
| | | | 48 Wight or Man |
| | | | 49 European |
| | | | 50 Traveled downhill |
| | | | 51 Short jacket |
| | | | 52 Movie dog |
| | | | 54 Observe |
| | | | 55 Prior to |

Saturday's Puzzle Solved:

POOR BARRER ABAY
ELSE BLITZ LURE
APED DATED DINA
REDICINA BOMBER
BRAND BARRER
UNCORK REDORDS
PURSE GONGS REP
PREIS CRANE ROME
ESE SHINY LEDON
REDWOODS REDANT
TIMPIS LICARD
REDICAP REDDENED
AMOK EDEMA AARE
TIME RANON DINE
STIER SWANIS SLED



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WORLD

Polish riot police stop illegal demonstration

WARSAW (R) — Armed Polish riot police, firing tear gas canisters and water cannon, Monday broke up a demonstration in central Warsaw by more than 10,000

Aldo Moro could have been saved

ROME (R) — A self-confessed urban guerrilla said Monday the Italian authorities might have saved murdered former Prime Minister Aldo Moro if they had mounted a similar operation to the one which rescued U.S. Gen. James Dozier from the Red Brigades in January.

Antonio Savasta, 27, captured on Jan. 28 when police burst into a Padua apartment and freed the U.S. general, was testifying at a trial in which he and 62 others are accused of 17 Red Brigades murders.

Asked how he regarded state efforts to free Mr. Moro from the Red Brigades, he said "if the state (authorities) had carried out the same type of investigations mounted in the Dozier case they would have got to Moro's prison too."

Mitterrand vows to crush terrorist set-ups in France

GUERET, France (R) — President Francois Mitterrand said Monday that recent terrorist attacks in France had foreign origins and pledged himself to lead an implacable battle to end them.

In a speech to the people of this central French town, Mr. Mitterrand said recent incidents showed France was being used as a battleground for "international antagonisms".

"This terrorism is for the most part an imported article, made abroad," he said.

A total of eight people including two foreign diplomats have been killed in terrorist attacks in France this year.

Two Syrian diplomats were expelled last month hours after a car bomb in central Paris killed one person and injured 60 others. Diplomats said France believed Syria had been involved in attacks on French people and property.

Mr. Mitterrand, making his second trip to the French provinces since his election a year ago, appealed for solidarity to combat

supporters of the suspended trade union Solidarity.

The police, wearing helmets and carrying shields, advanced on the crowd which had gathered in the cobbled castle square chanting pro-Solidarity slogans and singing the national anthem.

There were no immediate reports of casualties, but several of the demonstrators were hustled away into the fleet of police and military trucks drawn up around the old town.

The demonstration began in the same fashion as the Solidarity march through the streets on May Day.

But it was stopped as it reached the edge of the square by a line of blue-uniformed police, and was

2 contenders fight for Italian Christian Democrat leadership

ROME (R) — A struggle for leadership of Italy's Christian Democratic Party, which has provided every post-war prime minister except the present one, narrowed to two contenders Monday.

Luigi Ciriaco de Mita, 54, influential on the party's left wing,

then broken up.

The Solidarity demonstrators defied dozens of vehicles brought into the old town by the security forces during the morning.

The protesters streamed into the square and on into a side street to gather before St. John's cathedral, where a mass was being said.

Within minutes of the time when underground sources had said the demonstration would begin, the crowd began to clap in rhythm and chant slogans, including one calling for the 'release from internment of Lech Walesa, leader of the union.'

The authorities allowed last Saturday's march, attended by some 50,000 people, to go ahead without interference, but they

El Salvadorean president leaves out talks with left

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Alvaro Magana, a banker and political independent, has taken over as president of El Salvador and pledged to work for an end to political violence which has killed 30,000 people in less than three years.

But he implicitly ruled out bargaining with leftist guerrillas as a means to ending a two-year-old civil war when he told deputies: "We have nothing to negotiate."

Mr. Magana, 56, took over from a civilian-military junta, led by Jose Napoleon Duarte of the Christian Democrats, which was ruled by U.S. backing for the past two and a half years.

In a ceremony Sunday at the constituent assembly, he donned the blue-and-white presidential sash investing him with authority to rule this tiny Central American republic of five million people.

In his first official speech, he told the 61 assembly deputies and a nationwide television audience he would spend every day of his government working to secure peace in the war-torn country.

Western pop culture among Soviet youth worries Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — A fierce debate is raging at the Soviet Ministry of Culture over the growing influence of Western-style pop culture among young Russians, the Communist Party daily Pravda said Monday.

The newspaper severely criticised some young musicians who, it said, betray the spirit of traditional folk culture and "mindlessly copy the model of Western popular music."

"The soloist of one musical group related with pleasure how people often smashed glass at their concerts and how they required large detachments of police to control them," it said.

"The pulsing lights, the smoke screens and the convulsive rhythm of the music lead a part of the audience to tap its feet and whistle," the newspaper commented.

The Pravda article was the latest and most authoritative in a series of press attacks on Western pop culture, labelling it a vulgar distortion and a moral threat to young people.

But opinions clearly differ within the Communist youth leadership on how far the authorities can go in discouraging the trend without alienating young people.

A recent Ministry of Culture conference on the future of popular music concerts produced "exchanges of opinion and heated arguments which demonstrated that the discussion was timely and expedient," Pravda said.

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made it clear they would not permit a repetition of that demonstration Monday.

Sunday night the interior ministry issued a statement reminding people they needed a permit to stage marches or demonstrations and said anyone violating martial law would be summarily punished.

Monday's action against the Solidarity demonstrators was the biggest show of force in the capital against opponents of the Communist rulers since the military takeover last December.

The vast majority of the demonstrators were of student age, but many middle-aged and elderly people watched from the sidelines, joining in the protest chants.

The May Day march and Monday's developments followed a week in which the authorities

announced they were relaxing martial law conditions "because of a gradual normalisation of life."

They released 1,000 of the 3,000 internees and lifted the overnight curfew.

Before the demonstration began, a Roman Catholic deputy called on the country's parliament (Sejm) to consider reactivation of Solidarity, suspended when martial law was imposed last Dec. 13.

Deputy Janusz Zablocki said the Sejm should evaluate all proposals designed to achieve national agreement, including one by Poland's bishops calling for the restoration of suspended unions.

Mr. Zablocki, leader of a tiny group which in general echoes the views of the episcopate, also accused the state-controlled media of distorting facts.

Indonesians go to polls today

JAKARTA (R) — More than 50,000 troops and militia were on full alert Monday as Indonesians prepared to vote in general elections Tuesday for a new parliament, but the capital was reported quiet.

At least 59 people were killed in the violence and electioneering accidents during the campaign, but national security chief Adm. Sudomo expressed optimism that voting throughout would be peaceful.

Adm. Sudomo ordered troops last week to shoot on sight anyone trying to disrupt the elections, the third since President Suharto came to power after crushing a Communist coup attempt in 1965.

The polls, in which 82 million of the 146 million population are registered voters, are not expected to change the present power structure in which the government's Golkar Party dominates parliament.

Golkar, which is backed by the powerful armed forces, won 232 of the 360 elected seats in the 1977 elections. The other 100 seats in the 460-member parliament are reserved for presidential nominees, mostly military officers.

The two other parties in the fray are the Muslim Party (PPP) and the small Nationalist Party (PDI). Golkar faces its toughest challenge in Jakarta where the PPP, campaigning on religious lines, appears set to make some gains. Five of the 12 seats in Jakarta

Lisbon to sue left-wing labour leaders over riots

LISBON (R) — Political tension rose in Portugal Monday after the government threatened to take legal action against the country's main trade union leaders over the deaths of two workers in a May Day riot in the northern city of Oporto.

Leaders of the Communist-led labour movement met in Oporto to plan a new general strike.

A cabinet statement said the government planned to sue all the leaders of the CGTP-Intersindical, the country's largest labour confederation, for incitement to riot. It blamed the Oporto clashes entirely on Intersindical.

The proposal to hold a general strike, the second in less than three months, will be put to the vote at a meeting of Intersindical unions Tuesday, but the Lisbon Communist daily O Dia predicted it would take place within the next few days.

The deaths of the two young workers in the early hours of May Day after a night of violent clashes between riot police and Intersindical supporters in the centre of Oporto has radically changed the language used by the pro-Soviet Communist press.

O Dia's editor, Miguel Urbano Rodrigues, published a long article saying the Oporto incidents had shown up the ruling Democratic alliance to be fascism in disguise and claiming that the class struggle in Portugal was more acute than anywhere else in Europe.

The O Dia editor also cha-

Kreisky: Israel is warming up for big drive

VIENNA (R) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky says he believes Israel's recent air strikes into southern Lebanon are just the beginning of a much larger action and the key to Middle East peace is a solution to the Palestinian problem, Newsweek reported Monday.

In an interview published in Monday's international edition, Mr. Kreisky also characterised as "stupid" accusations of his being anti-semitic for criticising Israeli policy.

He added that he is Jewish but not Zionist, which he described as "an excessive nationalistic ideal". Mr. Kreisky said Israel's recent air raids were only the beginning of a much larger action.

"(Israeli Prime Minister) Menachem Begin confirmed that the other day in a camouflaged way, saying that if the Palestinians resist, he will announce a heavy action," Mr. Kreisky said, adding: "This means war."

The campaign could be the last of its kind in Israel. Security officials believe that campaigning should be limited and mass rallies banned in future.

All campaigning was brought to an end five days ago for an officially-declared "quiet period" before the polls. Most shops were closed Monday as a large number of people left the capital to surrounding home villages to vote.

Foreign diplomats said Golkar should win at least 60 per cent of the popular vote at the polls to maintain credibility. Anything much less would call into question public support for the government despite its undoubted success in developing the country, they said.

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All campaigning was brought to an end five days ago for an officially-declared "quiet period" before the polls. Most shops were closed Monday as a large number of people left the capital to surrounding home villages to vote.

Foreign diplomats said Golkar should win at least 60 per cent of the popular vote at the polls to maintain credibility. Anything much less would call into question public support for the government despite its undoubted success in developing the country, they said.

The campaign could be the last of its kind in Israel. Security officials believe that campaigning should be limited and mass rallies banned in future.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

King Khaled sees Bangladeshi leader

BAHRAIN (R) — King Khaled of Saudi Arabia and the military ruler of Bangladesh, Lt. Gen. Hossain Mohammad Ershad, Monday discussed bilateral relations and ways to consolidate them, the official Saudi Press Agency said. After the meeting in the port city of Dammam on the Gulf, Gen. Ershad flew to Jeddah on his way to Mecca on a pilgrimage, the agency said. It gave no other details of the meeting, which was also attended by the Saudi defence minister, Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz. Gen. Ershad had earlier conferred with Prince Sultan. He told the agency their talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding.

Bourguiba refuses to pardon 3 murder convicts in Tunisia

TUNIS (R) — Three Tunisians condemned to death for murder were executed in Tunis Monday as dawn after President Habib Bourguiba refused his pardon, it was officially announced.

Lebanese judges continue strike

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese Supreme Judiciary Council Monday called on Lebanon's judges to end their week-old and resume their duties, state-run Beirut Radio said. About 340 judges went on strike last week to press the government for a long-awaited 40 per cent salary increase. Many trials had to be adjourned.

Unrest in West Beirut following Sunday kidnapping

BEIRUT (R) — Shops closed and schools suspended classes in several neighbourhoods in predominantly Muslim west Beirut Monday as gunmen roamed the streets shooting in the air and calling for a general strike, security sources said. They said a local organisation called for the strike after the kidnapping of three members by unidentified abductors Sunday. The organisation was named as "Supporters of the revolution movement," a small faction of the Lebanese National Movement. The gunmen's action led to the temporary closure of one of the three main crossing points between west Beirut and the Christian east side but it reopened later and tension subsided, according to state-run Beirut Radio. Heavy gunbattles erupted late Sunday night between the paramilitary Shi'ite organisation Amal and Lebanese leftist groups in the southern quarters of Beirut. No casualties were reported, the sources said. In the port of Tripoli, 80 kilometres north of Beirut, schools and businesses closed Monday in protest at the shooting Sunday of two worshippers inside a Maronite church. The gunman later blew himself up with a hand grenade. The incident was widely condemned by Muslims and Christians.

Pakistani, Somali aides begin talks in Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — The foreign ministers of Pakistan and Somalia Monday began separate talks with Kuwaiti leaders on Islamic issues and relations between the two countries and the Gulf state. Pakistan's Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, who arrived here Sunday night on a two-day visit at the start of a Gulf tour, was carrying a message from his president, Zia ul Haq, to the Emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, officials said. Somalia's Abdirahman Jama Barre said he would discuss bilateral relations in his talks with the Emir and the foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah. Mr. Yaqub Khan is due to go to Morocco Tuesday for a meeting of an Organisation of Islamic Conference committee on Jerusalem and then visit Saudi Arabia for two days. The government-controlled Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) reported Sunday that the minister would also visit one or two other Gulf states before returning home.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠1096 ♣K8 ♦AQ1087543 The bidding has proceeded: South West North East Pass Pass 1 ♦ Pass 3 ♦ Pass 3 NT Pass ?

What action do you take? A.—Some might criticize your initial, tactical pass, but that is not the issue here. Your hand is unsuited to play in no trump, and you certainly don't want to raise partner's suit, which has not been rebid, with only three-card support. The only sensible choice is a jump to five clubs.

Q.2—East-West, vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠Q852 ♣K6 ♦K8 ♦AQ104 The bidding has proceeded: East South West North 1 ♦ Dble Pass 1 ♦ Pass ?

What action do you take? A.—Since you have a somewhat better than minimum takeout double, your hand is worth a move toward game. But that does not mean you have to take a drastic action. A raise to two spades expresses your values quite adequately.

Q.3—As South, vulnerable with 60 on score, you hold:

♠AK76 ♣AKQ952 ♦J7 ♦K The bidding has proceeded: South West North East 1 ♣ Pass 1 ♦ Pass 3 ♦ Pass 4 ♦ Pass ?

What action do you take? A.—Now that partner has cooperated in your slam effort, it is obvious that slam depends on his diamond holding. A jump to five spades will show your concern about the unbid suit, and partner's next action should depend solely on what he holds in diamonds. If he has second-round control, he

will bid six spades and you will, of course, pass. But if he cue-bids six diamonds, showing the ace, you should leap to a grand slam.

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠874 ♣K ♠9652 ♦Q9763 The bidding has proceeded: East South West North Pass Pass Pass 1 ♦ 1 ♣ Pass Dble Pass 2 ♦ Pass 2 NT Pass ?

What action do you take? A.—So far, you have shown nothing of value, yet your vulnerable partner has persisted in trying to get to game. He is, in effect, contracting for eight tricks on his own, and you have an excellent hand for your bidding to this point, including a key card in the enemy suit. To bid less than three no trump would be an insult to partner.

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠854 ♣AK9 ♦A109 ♦J762 Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one diamond. What action do you take?

A.—You have neither the strength nor the shape for a takeout double, especially since a considerable portion of our strength is in the opponent's suit. Pass.

Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠KQ84 ♣A76 ♦9863 ♦86 Your partner opens the bidding with one heart. What do you respond?

A.—You have the values for just one forward-going bid. Should you respond one spade, you won't be sure what to do next no matter what partner rebids. As against that, if you raise to two hearts now, you can cooperate enthusiastically with any game-going effort partner may launch. And if he passes two hearts, you are almost surely in your best contract.

By Sidney Weiland

LONDON (R) — Britain is pressing a finely balanced three-pronged strategy in the Falklands crisis, hoping to force Argentina to settle for a political compromise.

With the two countries virtually at war, British policy is based on a combination of military, economic and diplomatic pressures to try to wear down the ruling junta in Buenos Aires.

While the military option loomed largest this weekend, both sides said there was still a chance for diplomacy to work.

But NATO alliance diplomats saw little prospect of a new mediation effort being mounted swiftly enough to head off the risk of further fighting in the next few days.

President Leopoldo Galtieri, in an angry television address, warned that Argentina "will always respond with fire" against Britain's use of force to restore its presence in the South Atlantic islands.

Britain, claiming success in attacks on Argentine positions in the Falklands, said military pressure would be maintained.

By Sidney Weiland

Foreign Secretary Francis Pym said, "you tend to get a more satisfactory result if you negotiate from strength."

Both men spoke after British planes raided the only airfield in the islands, and warships in a formidable British battle fleet lobbed a barrage of shells at coastal installations.

Britain regards its triad of options as interlocking and believes steady military pressure, especially backed by U.S. logistical support, will combine with economic sanctions and political strains to compel Argentina to back down.

But with Buenos Aires showing no sign of budging so far, military analysts believe Britain may be locked into a long naval blockade that could be punishing for both countries.

They forecast continuing British raids on Argentine strongholds in the Falklands and sea and air action to isolate Argentina's 10,000-man garrison by cutting off supplies.

War of nerves

But they thought for the time being Britain would be reluctant

to risk heavy casualties in a major offensive to retake the islands after four weeks of Argentine occupation.

This could mean a war of nerves while Britain waits for the Argentine junta to weaken, the analysts said. They doubted, however, that Britain would hold back from a major strike for more than a few weeks, at most, unless negotiations resumed.

Britain maintained its bombing sorties Saturday knocked out the Port Stanley airfield, but Buenos Aires claimed Argentine defence

News analysis

capabilities were not affected.

If Britain can deny Argentina air and sea reinforcement, Argentine troops would be increasingly vulnerable under severe and unfamiliar winter conditions.

Britain's already powerful naval presence in the area would be enhanced if the Reagan administration acts quickly to fulfil a promise of material support for British forces.

Military analysts said U.S. help in providing midair refuelling for British Vulcan bombers and supply back-up at a mid-Atlantic sta-

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